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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XIV.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 29, 1912

One Dollar a year.

No. 9

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R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

The Value of an Education By D. Walter Morton

Almost continually there are coming to my desk letters from young men and women all through the mountain section of the southern states who are telling me that unless they receive some education they cannot advance or receive further promotion. Hundreds of such letters in the course of the year simply go to prove the value of an education.

In the first place, an education is of considerable satisfaction and enables its possessor to enjoy many



SECRETARY MORTON

phases of life that the uneducated man can not. For instance, how much more enjoyment the man gets out of farming who has really learned the science of farming and knows why he should break up the soil.

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Eastern Kentucky News.

LOOKING FORWARD—1932

To the boy or girl, twenty years ahead is a very far view. The horizon is almost beyond the reach of vision. The child of ten years will be in the prime of life twenty years hence. The mature man will be over the divide. But is it not wise to look down the future and provide, as far as lies in human power, to make the future days what we, when that time arrives, will wish them to be.

There are some things that human foresight and planning cannot provide against, the misfortunes that come in consequence of our business or social relations to others, the accidents of life, some forms of sickness. We can however make provision by wise living against ill health. We can by preparation guard ourselves against the evils, the disadvantage that ignorance entails. We can by attending to our spiritual needs and the provisions of Divine Grace guard against the sadness and sorrow that follow the course of sinful living.

It is a very foolish and wicked parent who will not do all that lies in his power to secure the welfare, the happiness, the usefulness of his children. He is the one who is responsible for their existence and upon him is the responsibility of training them aright.

With the schools of various grades that are scattered all over the land, it is now possible for every normal child to have the advantage of an education. A knowledge of books does not always insure a money return, but it generally does. Your man of twenty-five who has the advantage of an education earns a much better salary on the average than his brother who is not educated. A very careful study was recently made of the graduates of several eastern universities, especially with regard to their earning capacity. The investigation showed that the man with a good education was receiving a far better salary on the average, than was paid to the average man similarly circumstanced but without the education.

My friend was a successful teacher, but he wanted to be a better teacher; so he used his savings in going to college. In order to finish his college course he had to incur a debt of \$700. Did it pay to come out of college with such a burden? He says that it did, for the first year out of college he earned enough to pay the entire \$700 and still had money enough left to pay the expenses of his wedding. His earning capacity was more than doubled; more than that he took a larger place in the world, he became more influential in the community. At fifty years of age he was recognized as one of the leading citizens in one of our most prosperous cities.

Look down into the future for your children. From many a farm, a boy or girl has gone out to be president of a college, the principal of a school, a successful minister, to occupy a high place in the political councils of state and nation. Why not do your part to build a pathway for the feet of your children from your farm to these positions of respect, honor and usefulness? This pathway leads through the school, through college to a mind well informed, to powers that command success.

Some New Courses for the Normal Department

By Dean Dinsmore

All who are connected with, or are planning to be connected with, the Normal Department of Berea College will be interested in the new courses that are offered for the coming year. A special bulletin describing these courses has just been published, copies of which may be had by writing the College Secretary, D. Walter Morton.

What was previously called the County Certificate Course has been changed somewhat and is now called PROGRAM A. TEACHERS INITIAL COURSE. On page 6 is the first year of this course arranged for those who are in school the whole year, or at least until the May County Examination. At the top of page 7 the first year's work is arranged for those who were teaching in the fall and come for the winter and spring, either for 19 or 22 weeks.

The second year of the Initial Course is arranged on page 7 for those who teach in the fall, in two sessions of 22 weeks each, requiring two of these short years for its completion. A diploma is given to those who satisfactorily complete this course. It is especially fitted for those who wish to teach first class country schools. It counts 8 or 9 units depending upon the number of weeks employed and the amount of work covered.

Program AA. on page 8 is the same course but arranged for those who can be in school two consecutive years. It does not permit teaching in the fall. Like Program A. a diploma is awarded to those who complete this course. It counts 8 units.

Program B. is a secondary course arranged for those who have completed the Initial Course and who wish to go further with their education while at the same time teaching in the summer and fall. It requires two short years for its mastery and counts 5 units. A special diploma is granted to those who complete this course. It makes a very good preparation for those who wish to be County superintendents, or to be principals of, or teachers in, graded schools.

Students who have taken Program B. and have to their credit 13 units,

Continued on Page Five

JOHN G. FEE ON THE ORIGIN OF BEREA

STARTING A SCHOOL

The previous extract from this address, made by Mr. Fee on the fourth of July 1876 explained the locating of the town and the origin of the name, Berea. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Fee moved from Lewis County to this place. The following extract which describes the beginning of a school fifty comes in this educational number.

J. R. Robertson.

"Soon a school house was planned; not in the village plot which had been laid off on low lands in the glades, but upon the plateau south of the glades. This being a higher, drier and more beautiful site, nearer also to the center of the circle of friends of freedom it was decided to build the church house of the village on the plateau where the village now stands.

Soon it was manifest that a gospel of justice and impartial love, a gospel so radically different from the prevailing sentiment and organic law of the land, to succeed must find intelligent advocates among native workers and that to this end there must be a school planted in which youths should be instructed, not only in the principles of the natural sciences, but also in the principles of liberty and justice.

Teachers known to be in sympathy with this object were invited to conduct this school. Among these was J. A. R. Rogers whose labors gave special interest and attraction to this school. Persons in this and adjoining counties who were in sympathy with the object and who desired the advantage of a good school began to buy lots in and near to Berea, erect houses and help build up the town. So also friends came from the East, the west, and the North. Aggregated, as they were, around a common principle and a common object, they became a homogeneous and pleasant community, shutting out at the same time intemperance, sabbath desecration and other forms of immorality.

In accordance with a previously expressed purpose to build somewhere in the interior of the state, a college for the education of the youth of the land, early in the autumn of 1858 a meeting of friends was held, principles discussed, a constitution

(Continued on Page Seven)

MR. FARMER

Two Car Loads of Globe and Equity

FERTILIZER

For Fall sowing, just arrived.
Prices interesting and terms liberal.
See them before you buy.

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Penrose, Archbold and Roosevelt—Census of Voters—Parcels Post—The Presidential Campaign—Election Bribe Cases in Virginia.

PENROSE, ARCHBOLD AND ROOSEVELT

Archbold of the Standard Oil asserts that in 1904, \$125,000 was contributed to the campaign expenses on the assurance from Bliss that the contribution was acceptable to Col. Roosevelt. Senator Penrose concurs in this charge, stating that according to his information, Col. Roosevelt knew that \$100,000 of Standard Oil money had been received and spent before he wrote a letter declining to receive Standard Oil contributions and that George W. Perkins and his assistants stood ready to guarantee to secure the nomination of Roosevelt by the regular Republican party for this campaign. To both these statements Mr. Roosevelt entered a denial and characterizes them as being deliberate and wilful falsehoods. He wired Sen. Clapp that he should like to appear before the committee, Monday. Meantime Archbold has sailed for Europe and Mr. Roosevelt is out with a letter denying these charges in detail.

CENSUS OF VOTERS

Democratic National Committee figures that there will be a total of 24,335,000 voters this fall, of this number 1,347,000 will be cast by women, and 3,650,000 will be cast by new voters.

PARCELS POST

Postmaster General Hitchcock is planning to put the Parcels Post system into operation as soon as possible. He is already conferring with the Interstate Commerce Commission, respecting rates.

He anticipates great benefit to the people and financial support to the post office department.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The President does not expect to enter into a stumping campaign. He told his friends that he would do practically no talking on political subjects unless organizations visited him at Beverley or other engagements turned into political meetings.

ELECTION BRIBE CASES IN VIRGINIA

Judge Henry Sken ho was appointed by Gov. Mann of Virginia, to try the wholesale election bribery cases in the south-eastern counties of Virginia, has concluded his work with honor. Charges were made of wholesale bribery. A special grand jury found that votes in this section were being bought by hundreds. Forty-nine indicted persons confessed. They were fined or imprisoned and all have been disfranchised. Forty-three cases were dismissed. All persons entering the court room were searched for weapons. Repeated threats were made that the judge would never live to finish the trials, but he knew how to deal with his crowd.

Magistrates Courts—Champ Clark to Speak—Railroad Thru the Mountains—Plot Against Johnson—Night Riders Active—Whiskey Act Mutilated—Kentucky Experiment Station.

MAGISTRATES COURTS

An energetic movement has been started in Louisville to correct abuses in the Magisterial Courts of Jefferson County. It is charged that the Squires are exceeding the law in extorting a two dollar fee for a bond instead of the fifty cents provided by statutes, also that arrests are made and the cases dismissed after a bond fee of two dollars had been collected. Further in a long list of cases that were tried by the Magistrates Courts the findings were usually for the plaintiff who is thus encouraged in doing business with these particular magistrates. The efforts of the movement is to abolish the pernicious fee system.

CHAMP CLARK TO SPEAK

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Champ Clark, is announced to speak in Lexington at the opening of the Democratic campaign, Sept. 19th.

RAILROAD THRU THE MOUNTAINS

1,000 laborers have been put to work on the extension of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad from Dante, Va., to Elkhorn City, Ky. This road will give a southern outlet for Kentucky coal to Tidewater. There will be thirty-eight tunnels in the forty miles of road. One of these tunnels will be four miles in length.

PLOT AGAINST JOHNSON

Reports from Washington state that a plot was discovered to kill Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, who is chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Certain crooked interests in Washington are desirous of getting rid of him because of his opposition to their methods.

NIGHT RIDERS ACTIVE

Night riders have again become active in Trigg, Lyon and Caldwell Counties, thus far confining their operations to threatening letters and endeavoring to force farmers to join the Farmers Association.

WHISKEY ACT MUTILATED

It has been discovered that the Forst bill, passed by the last assembly, known as Senate bill 120, has been mutilated thru the carelessness of official clerks who omitted the word 'delivery' in enrolling the bill. This will materially weaken the usefulness of the bill.

KENTUCKY EXPERIMENT STATION

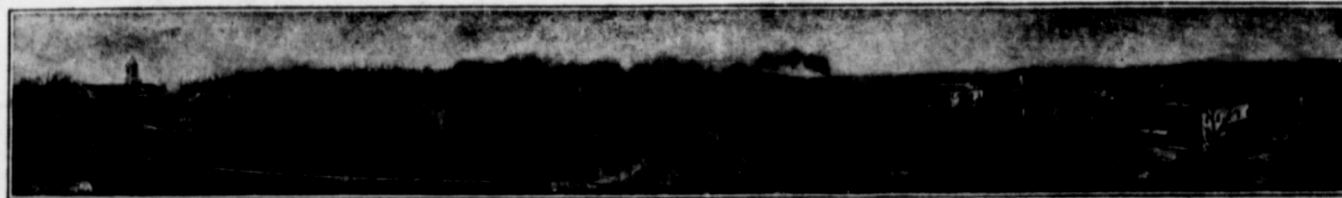
The Kentucky Experiment farm will for the present be directed in its operations by Dr. A. M. Peter, with the aid of an advisory council.

KENTUCKY OIL FIELDS

A new company in the Wayne and McCreary County Oil field have made a contract for drilling fifteen oil wells in the newer portions of the field. Many new wells will be drilled in Ohio and Hart counties. Operators are in Knox County starting new work, also in Floyd County a few wells will be drilled. Crude oil is firm at 91 cents per barrel.

GAME SEIZURES

Game Wardens in a recent raid on Kentucky river fishermen confiscated so many illegal nets that they had to charter a towboat to carry the nets to Frankfort. Among them was a 200 foot river seine, over fifty nets in all were taken.



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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The Scholar in Politics

Surely the scholar is now in politics. Woodrow Wilson is credited with ten published works, among these his five volume History of the American People, and the volumes on Congressional and Constitutional Government. Numerous magazine articles are to be added to the list. However books were to be expected of him as he was a college professor and President.

But President Taft has six volumes to his credit and various magazine articles. His publications are mostly upon legal and political themes.

Roosevelt leads the procession, however, with thirty-four published books. The most popular of these are his books upon Hunting. Several of them are historical studies. Aside from these they are on political topics. After writing these he took to Editorial work. There is certainly political hope for the man of literary tastes and habits.

Why Boys and Girls Do Not Go to School

By D. Walter Morton

This question has given me considerable thought the past two years and I have talked with a number of young folks asking them to give me their reasons why they think boys and girls do not want to go to school. One of the first answers given me was, that students do not realize the value of an education. The answer to this question you will find in another column where the real value and usefulness of an education is discussed. The editorial also discusses this matter.

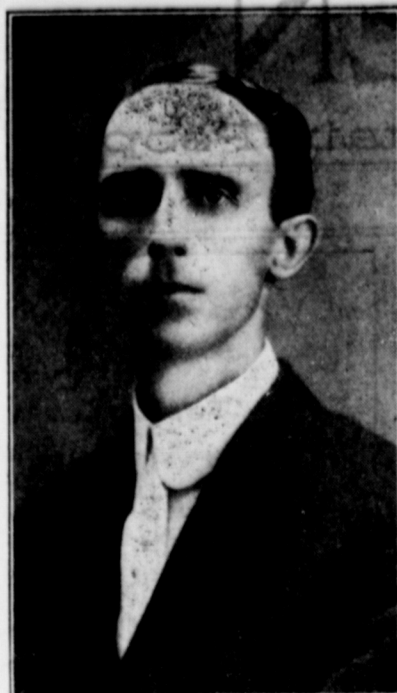
One of the saddest cases I know is that of a young person of my acquaintance who has had all the advantages of a large city school system and who has failed to take advantage of this privilege. At eighteen years of age this young person is unable to find a position simply thru lack of preparation, and lack of energy and appreciation.

In putting this question to two young folks I said, "Do you not think it is because boys and girls are lazy and indifferent that they do not go to school and better prepare themselves to do life's work?" Immediately the two young folks that I had addressed said "No, it is not lack of interest and indifference, but really because they do not know any better."

Such an excuse may have been given fifty years ago when such schools as Berea College were only beginning and when all thru the mountains there were few schools, and poor ones at that. With the advantages of today the excuse, "they do not know any better" cannot be given.

Last spring I took a trip thru three of the mountain states of the south and I actually came across two different cases where the parents of the young people stood in their way and would not let them go to school to receive an education, and perhaps this is one reason, and a true one in many instances in the past and in the case of the two young folks whom I have mentioned above. The parents of these young folks said, "All the learning a girl needs is a dishpan and hoe-handle" and they have been keeping their daughter from study so far as they were able by hindering her in every way. I am able to tell you that that young lady, because she intends having an education, will this fall have to leave home and never return, but how much more useful she could be in her home community with her education and training.

(Continued on Page Three)



Frank E. Howard, Ph.D.

Training the Teacher

By Frank E. Howard

The large number of teachers required in our public schools each year, the low salaries, and the general lack of uniform requirements among the educational systems in our various states, have in the past militated against high standards of professional preparation. By its intrinsic merits, teaching is a profession, just as truly as law or medicine and some technical training is necessary to the highest success and largest usefulness in this great field of human service. Our own state as well as others is rapidly recognizing the necessity of trained teachers in our schools and gradually will increase the requirements for professional preparation. The teacher of sound pedagogical training will be more and more in demand. With this in mind we have outlined briefly some of the essentials of a teacher's professional equipment. A thorough academic training in the branches taught is so necessary that it is presupposed and we shall confine ourselves to the purely professional preparation.

1. Knowledge of Children.

If the workers in steel, bronze, gold, etc., need a minute and accurate knowledge of the physical properties of metal they are manipulating how much more is it necessary for the teacher to know something about the body, mind and soul of the growing child. Modern child study has brought out many facts concerning child life and nature that have hitherto been ignored or poorly understood, and it is the recognition of these that has made the difference between the old and the new education. The successful teacher must be a trained and sympathetic observer of childhood and youth and it is only through training and practice that he can acquire this skill. The untrained teacher does not know what to look for nor how to interpret or utilize the facts he does observe. Such training not only gives the teacher a broader outlook on child life and education, but also gives skill in meeting actual conditions of the school-room. Children differ greatly in temperament and no child has uniform characteristics throughout his development. The boy of fourteen may be as different from the same boy at ten as two boys not of the same family. To be able to anticipate and meet these various and elusive changes will enable the teacher to avoid many mistakes that often result seriously not only to himself alone but to the child in question. Some one has well said that there is nothing in the universe so worthy of reverence as the body and soul of a growing child. If they are worthy of reverence they are surely worthy of careful study.

2. History of Education.

An intelligent appreciation of the significance of his own work and profession is a prime requisite for the inspiring teacher. A study of the great educational movements and reforms of the past gives a broad outlook and enables one to see what forces have been most effective and wherein the greatest mistakes have been made. A knowledge of the lives and labors of such educational reformers as Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Horace Mann is a never failing source of inspiration and instruction to the teacher who feels that he is working under difficulties. And besides, the influence of such educators is still seen in our schools. There are few of the great principles of modern education which were not anticipated in a general way by Comenius, much of the enrichment of our elementary work has been quite directly due to the influence of the teachings of Herbert and Froebel. While the history of education may not bear so directly on the work of the classroom it is a branch of professional culture of which no progressive teacher can afford to be ignorant.

FRANK E. HOWARD, Ph. D.,

of Clark University, takes up the work of assistant Dean in the Normal Department and Professor of Education.

FRANK MONTGOMERY, M. S.,

is the new instructor in Animal Husbandry and Special Investigator. He is supported by the College and U. S. Department of Agriculture jointly.



Frank Montgomery, M.S.

Why Study Agriculture

By Frank Montgomery

Notwithstanding the wonderful manufacturing and commercial developments of the last forty years, the fact remains that agriculture is the all important industry. Boys and girls have hurried off to the cities to seek their fortunes, not realizing the fortunes they are leaving behind on the old farm. This is true to such an extent that far too few strong young hands are left to sow and harvest the crops and care for the livestock. The rural population is decreasing over much of the eastern half of the United States while the cities are growing rapidly. These city people must have more and more to eat every year. Where is it to come from?

Two things must be done. We must learn how to make our farms produce more; and more of the boys and girls must be convinced that they are better off to stay on the farm. The study of agriculture is the chief means by which these ends may be accomplished.

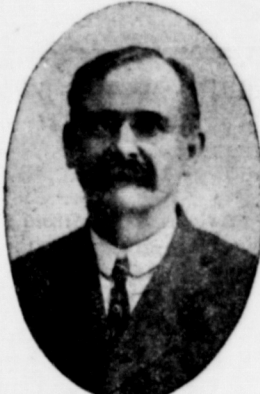
One of the first lessons to learn is how to make and keep our land fertile. Our fathers and grandfathers had so much land they could afford to abandon an old worn out field, clear up some new land and farm that. But these big farms have been divided up among the children till most of us only have a few fields, and we must make them produce our living, educate our children, and provide comfort for our declining years. This seems almost impossible, but thousands have learned the lesson, and the three or four old worn out fields are now yielding more than grandfather's big farm did.

The old Indian Chief Squanto taught a good lesson in enriching the soil when he buried the fish with his seed corn and bade the pale face watch it grow. The National Government, the State Experiment Stations, and our colleges that teach agriculture have spent much time and money to discover how best to make the soil more fertile, by rotating crops, saving the manure, determining what fertilizers to buy and what ones not to buy.

The wise fathers and the wise boys are the ones that plan and sacrifice to get to the school where they can learn not only about soil fertility, but also how best to prepare the ground for planting, what crops are best adapted to certain soils, how to cultivate and harvest the crops so as to get the largest yield with the least labor, and then how to select and care for the next year's seed. When these lessons are learned the boy should come back home and apply them so that fifty bushels of corn will grow on the acre that now produces twenty-five, and a ton of hay will grow where half a ton now grows.

What has been said of crops is equally important in regard to livestock. We must always bear in mind that it costs no more to keep a cow that will give twenty quarts of milk a day than one that gives six; and that it costs much less to produce a 1000 pound two year old steer than a three year old that weighs no more, and that it costs less to produce a 200 pound hog in eight months than one no larger in eighteen months. It is a part of the study of agriculture to learn how to improve our breeds of stock so they will do these very things, and then how to feed and care for them so as to get the largest returns for our feed and labor.

But the most important lesson of all taught in our agricultural course is that farming is just as honorable as any other occupation or profession in which a young man can engage. We teach how by the use of improved machinery, careful selection of seed, better breeds of animals, and the adoption of as careful business methods as the merchant follows, the farmer may be prosperous and yet have much time for social, intellectual and religious enjoyment.



THOS. A. EDWARDS
Supt. Foundation School

teacher who gets into the spirit of this work will put himself in the attitude of a learner and become more critical in the acceptance of cut-and-dried methods.

4. Practice Teaching.

A soldier never knows just how it will feel to be under fire until he has been in battle. Likewise a prospective teacher does not know just how he will appear when he faces a class for the first time. Teaching is an art which must be learned by patience and practice and the most promising young person may make mistakes in his first attempts. Teaching under the guidance of an experienced critic is one of the most valuable and indispensable features of any course in the preparation of teachers. Even teachers of some experience will find that work under a skillful critic is well worth while. Some latitude should be given for originality on the part of the student teacher and the criticism must be positive as well as negative.

A careful training along the lines



BOONE TAVERN

outlined above is essential to equip a teacher with a good working knowledge of what education really is and how it is best accomplished. To be sure the personality of the teacher and his general culture are important factors in his success, but even with the finest of native endowments he will fail of his highest efficiency if he lacks technical training. The course given in the Normal Department of Berea college provide for ample training in professional subjects and at the same time offers many opportunities for liberal culture.

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth or falsehood,
For the good or evil side.

—Lowell.

Every good father and mother wishes to build for the future, and if they educate their children in this way, they in turn will so educate the next generation that they will see that the farm is a good place to live and most of them will remain there. The hope of our country is the prosperous and happy farmer and his family.

"Jes' By Livin' with Him"

By Howard E. Taylor

Some years ago a group of mainly boys stood discussing the exemplary life of an absent comrade. "He's just one of the finest fellows in school," said one. "Yes," said another, "Everybody likes him and he is so genuine and sincere." "I tell you," said a third, "There has a wonderful change come over that fellow since he first came here; why at home he had the wildest ideas, wanted to be a Jimmy Swaggart or a Tommy Tough. You know what I mean, fellows. He was just sowing wild oats to beat the band."

"Well," said a fourth, "it's largely due to Max B., that he's changed round so." "How's that?" responded the group. "Why, jes' by livin' with him."

"You see it was this way. Max knew that he was a little wild, but somehow he liked him and encouraged him to come and room with him; and that's the whole story. He just gave up his wild ideas and tried to imitate Max—you see what happens when a fellow tries to do what's right—his influence just spreads and spreads."

This is a true story of Berea College life, and as I write it I ask myself the question: "Are the fellows helped or hindered 'jes' by livin' with me?"

Environment is a big word and means "livin' with." After making a careful visitation to several similar institutions of learning I am prepared to say emphatically that nowhere in the United States have young men and women a more select environment than in Berea. Students are interested in each other and help to inspire each his brother. Berea is full of inspiration. One breathes it in the air.

In these times when so many facilities exist for acquiring knowledge there is no excuse for ignorance, and no man can expect to be a power in the world who does not develop his intellect to the fullest capacity. Poverty constitutes no bar to learning. Many a man who has ascended to the highest pinnacle of influence learned his letters by the pale beams of the moon or by the flickering light of a log fire.

Physical infirmity is not a barrier to mental improvement. Homer and Milton were blind.

Lowly circumstances cannot repress mental endeavors. Aesop was a hump-backed slave. A late president of one of our great universities was a poor friendless boy who knew not his father or mother, and who, when the hand of charity found him, had no friend on earth.

The age is an age of brain. Its power is seen and felt everywhere. Careful association and brain cultivation lifted Abo Lincoln from the swamps of Illinois to the White House, Andrew Johnson from the tailor's board to the highest position in America, Ben Franklin from the printer's press to the court of Kings, Roger Sherman from the cobbler's bench to the halls of Congress.

A few general rules will help us in our proper selection of environment and companions.

First, Be careful where you find your associates. (Berea boys and girls are all here for a purpose.)

Second, Select no person for a constant associate whose character is less reputable than your own. (Berea strives to weed out all undesirable associates.)

Third, Surrender at once an acquaintance which when formed proves to be injurious. (Berea College Y. M. C. A. helps to set standards.)

Fourth, Have no associates whom you would be unwilling to introduce to your friends, and whose character you would not wish to have known to your relatives. (Thousands of Kentucky boys and girls recall with pride the old associates of Berea.)

Fifth, Use common sense in the selection of friends. Strangers coming to visit Berea are sometimes amazed at the high moral standards of the students. It is easily explained when it is understood that the dominating influence of almost the entire student body is the personal companionship of one young man whose personal friendship last year was known and appreciated by 86 per cent of our College. His name is JESUS CHRIST. He sits an invited guest at every meal, is invited to preside over every public meeting or entertainment, never obtrudes himself, but most willingly fraternizes with all who express any slightest need of His help.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPT. 1.

DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

LESSON TEXT—Mark 6:14-29.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

The story of Hamlet and Banquo's ghost is no more vivid or dramatic than the story of the tragedy of John the Baptist.

"And King Herod heard of him," v. 4. Of course Herod would hear of the rising young cousin of John who was creating such a stir throughout Galilee. His coarse, sinful, licentious, heart cringed at the rebuke of such a life of purity, one that performed so many good deeds, one who was constantly ministering to others as contrasted with the life of Herod, who only ministered to his own selfish lusts. Small wonder he should exclaim, "It is John whom I beheaded," and one can hear the fancy rising tide of terror that surged through his heart as he must have screamed, "He is risen from the dead!" The first three verses of the lesson are a vivid picture of how the fame of this young Galilean affected the conscience-stricken and guilty-hearted usurper upon the throne.

Who was this Herod? In the first place, he was guilty of the sin of incest, for he had married the wife of his brother Philip, who was still living. From verse eighteen of the lesson we learn further that the bold and courageous John had rebuked him of this evil and as a result Herod had cast him into prison, and though he may have desired, yet he did not as yet dare to take his life. Added to this is the anger of a sinful woman.

John a Just Man.

This precipitated a war which resulted in the overthrow and utter loss of the army belonging to the father of Herod's lawful wife. Why did Herod hesitate to comply with all that Herodias desired? Verse 20 tells us, because John "was a just man and an holy." Righteousness is often a man's surest safeguard. Herod was not altogether devoid of conscience as we have already seen, and this is further evidence of that fact. Verse 20 adds that when Herod heard him he was "perplexed and heard him gladly." We believe that Herod was seeking some sort of a recanting upon the part of John, that he was glad (anxious) to hear from his lips some sort of statement that would justify his liberation and was perplexed over the persistence of John, who, though in prison, never for one moment lowered his standard of divine righteousness, nor trimmed his sails so as to catch the wind of Herod's popular favor. That this was John's attitude and that it was known to Herodias is evident from the beginning of the verse 21, "and when a convenient day was come." Herodias was all too ready and willing to seize her opportunity.

To evidence her depths of depravity and also her anxiety, note that Herodias was willing to sacrifice the modesty of her own daughter to gain her end. The use of the word "herself" v. 22 R. V., is evidence that it was an unusual thing for this daughter of a queen thus to exhibit herself.

Now note the oath of the liquor and lust-driven king. What an appalling request. What a terrible consequence. What lengths men will go to "keep their word" given thoughtlessly or uttered in the heat of passion. This is one of the blackest pictures of history. A lust-driven, licentious potentate, a rebuked but vindictive queen, slave of these same passions.

Not Real Sorrow.

The child of the home thrust forth before the gaze of the court to help secure the ends of a murderous mother. A godly, fearless saint who had a great message from a great God, and without halting, hesitancy or compromise continued to deliver that message till stricken down in the midst of an orgy of passion. Herod's sorrow was not "unto repentance" (v. 26) but rather that of a guilty conscience.

We need now to return again to the first verse of the lesson and we can well believe it must have been a sad wall, "He is risen" (v. 16). History tells us Herod lost his kingdom and that he and Herodias died in exile.

Let us turn from this awful picture and look at John. How different. Thus dies he who was the greatest born of a woman. Thus died one who dared to rebuke evil in high places. One who would not compromise to save his life, and one who was faithful unto death (see the Golden Text). Can we hesitate to believe that John received his crown?

A suggested outline for this lesson is as follows:

- I. A Terror-Stricken Conscience—v. 14-16.
1. Jesus' name spread abroad, v. 14.
2. Men sought to explain Jesus, v. 15.
- II. Herod's guilty conscience, v. 16.
- III. A Wicked Woman's Hatred, v. 17-25.
1. The effect of righteous life.
2. Herod's downward steps.
- III. The End of a Faithful Preacher, v. 26-29.
1. Herod's wicked oath.
2. John's penalty (2 Tim. 3:12).

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHY ONE MAN QUIT DRINKING

Tramp With Bloodshot Eyes, Bloated Face, Boots Mismatched and Filthy Clothing Was Good Lesson.

A professional gentleman, who was accustomed to taking his morning glass, stepped into a saloon, and going up to the bar called for whisky. A seedy individual stepped up to him and said: "I say, squire, can't you ask an unfortunate fellow to join you?" He was annoyed by the man's familiarity and roughly told him, "I am, not in the habit of drinking with tramps."

The tramp replied: "You need not be so cranky and high-minded, my friend. I venture to say that I am of just as good family as you are, have just as good an education, and before I took to drink was just as respectable as you are. What is more, I always knew how to act the gentleman. Take my word for it, you stick to John Barleycorn, and he will bring you to just the same place I am."

Struck with his words, the gentleman set down his glass and turned to look at him. His eyes were bloodshot, his face bloated, his boots mismatched, his clothing filthy. "Then was it drinking that made you like this?" "Yes, it was, and it will bring you to the same if you stick to it."

Picking up his untouched glass, he poured the contents upon the floor and said, "Then it's time I quit," and left the saloon, never to enter it again.

MUCH DRINKING IN COLLEGES

President Schurman of Cornell University Has Come Out Flatfooted for Total Abstinence.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell has come out flatfooted for prohibition in his school of learning. Alcoholism among the students, he says is on the increase, and should be stopped before it goes any further.

While President Schurman does not say that drinking among the students inevitably brings disastrous or serious consequences, he does believe that the man who is trying to get the fullest value from his studies should be a total abstainer. Therefore, the leaders among the upper classmen should never be seen in any drinking resort, because they set the example and the fashion for the entire institution, and their word is, in some respects, almost law. If a young student finds that his social position or his personal prestige is strengthened by drinking, he will drink, no matter what the effect is upon his work.

The situation at Cornell merely emphasizes the ancient fact that the majority of young men do not drink through any great appetite for liquid allurement, but because it becomes almost an essential part of their social duties.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.

"Women and children first!" This is the law of the sea; But why not make it the rule wherever a man may be? Let it become the law where roisterers quench their thirst; Embazon it over the bar—"The women and children first!"

The man who is staggering home, having squandered his weekly wage, May dream of heroic deeds and his name on the printed page; He may long for the chance to prove, where worse has come to the worst, That he has the strength to say: "The women and children first."

But why on the sea alone, or only when dangers rise? Why not where the lights are bright, why not where temptation lies? Does he who is boasting where he lingers to quench his thirst See, shining over the bar: "The women and children first?"

The world will have fewer cares and there will be fewer that sigh, And few will sit in the dark and hopelessly wonder why, And few will bemoan their fate or fancy themselves accurst When all men obey the law: "The women and children first."

—S. E. Kiser in Record Herald, Chicago.

Customs Confiscate Wine.

The Paris customs authorities recently seized 3,000,000 liters of adulterated wine and threw it into the Canal du Midi. As a result thousands of dead fish have been of late found floating about the Canal and the Porte de Cette. It is estimated that the canal and port have been depopulated of fish for two years at least. Such is the havoc wrought by the adulterated alcoholic beverage intended for human consumption. Meanwhile, the havoc wrought by the inspected alcoholic product continues with all too little hindrance.

Why She Was Not at School. A public school teacher relates the following conversation between herself and a pupil:

Teacher—You were not here yesterday, Minnie. How was that?

Pupil—Please, teacher, I had to mind the baby.

Teacher—Could not your mother mind the baby while you were at school?

"No, teacher, she had to mind father."

"Oh, how was that?"

"Father is drinking again, teacher."

What Kentucky Demands of Her Teachers

By John E. Calfee

The pioneer days when a young man without knowledge or skill had fair opportunities for success are days forever gone. There is no conceivable device by which a farmer using a crooked stick for a plow can be made as efficient a farmer as the man farming with modern plows. Neither is there any contrivance known to man by which an ignorant man can be made to compete and succeed as men of skill and personal attainments do. The skill of the surgeon would never have existed but for the brightening of his mind by education. At any iron mill you see one man with an electro magnet unloading a car load of iron



MISS BOWERSOX
Dean of Women

bars in two hours, he does the work of ten men without the bending of a back. Education multiplies man's powers. The educated mind catches the wind in sails and forces it to haul the commerce of the seas. It imprisons the steam in the engine and forces it to carry man over the land and across the ocean.

Kentucky spends more than \$3,000,000 annually to put a limited education within the reach of the poorest and best children of the state. An army of teachers are paid to train children for honest citizenship and intelligent industry. The state demands that each teacher makes a thorough preparation for his high and responsible calling. The teachers have been entrusted with the central secret of human progress. The child and his training are placed at the mercy of his teacher. The lack of knowledge and skill on the part of just one district teacher can thwart the purpose of the state in that school and bring stagnation upon his community and dwarf the child's life and its future of promise.

Books are only one kind of tools used in training for usefulness and happiness. The teacher is expected to know thoroughly the books he teaches and a great many other good books. With all the abundant opportunities and facilities for securing a splendid training for the calling of a teacher it is nothing less than criminal neglect to fail to be thoroughly fitted for the responsible leadership in giving the children of the commonwealth their first great inspiration and impulse for highminded and efficient citizenship.

These are momentous days in which those who are planning on teaching next year should be deciding upon some great school where they will enter school this fall and winter in which to develop their power of mind and skill for teaching a successful school next year. The power of any teacher to teach a good school rests upon his knowledge and the force and attraction of his own personality.

Business Training

By F. M. Livengood

In almost every neighborhood there are a few young people who are naturally fitted for business careers. They are "called" to become clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, storekeepers, and some of them will be



REV. CHARLES S. KNIGHT
Supt. of Extension

come the heads of the great business enterprises of the country.

In former years the young man needed no special training to enter business. If he could read, write, and use figures, it was enough. But today, no matter what line of business he enters, he meets the keenest competition from educated, skilled, and thoroughly trained rivals.

Business is more complex than it used to be. The business man of today cannot afford to spend his valuable time teaching his clerks the things they could and should have learned in a business school. Rockefeller laid the foundation for his

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Edited by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Window Garden

I have wondered many times whether there are any captive grasshoppers, lizards, crawfish, etc., in the schools of Eastern Kentucky as a result of the suggestion made in Teachers' Department regarding the "Rural School Menagerie."

Trusting that the seed sown then may have born fruit, I will further suggest a Botanical Garden for our rural schools. Now a Botanical Garden is a place where are grown strange and beautiful plants from every corner of the globe. While our Kentucky schools may not be able to have plants "from every corner of the globe" growing in them, they all can have plants which are "strange and beautiful."

Nothing is needed but a will to do and a little forethought and effort to have the beauty and interest of any school increased many percent in a few days. To start this work you will need the following articles:

- 1 enthusiastic teacher.
- 8 boys and girls.
- 8 old tomato cans with enough soil to fill them.
- Some colored wrapping paper from a store.

Seeds of corn, wheat, beans, pumpkins and with this material you can grow plants "strange and beautiful" in each window of your school house.

You may not think that these plants are in the least strange to the country child, but let them grow and watch them for a few weeks and you will find that not one pupil out of ten has really ever seen them growing.

With the material at hand let each can be taken, by one or two pupils as may seem best, to decorate. The paper may be put on smooth, crimped, puffed, scalloped, ruffled, in any combinations of color available and desired, to suit the taste of the decorator. In this way very pretty flower pots may be made, much prettier than the ones you would buy.

Before putting in the soil make a few holes as large as a lead pencil in the bottom of each can. This is for drainage, and the lesson as to why soil should be drained ought to be impressed. When water stands in the soil air is excluded and air in the soil is as necessary to the plant as water itself. It might be well for one can to be left without holes so that the results may be observed.

Now fill each can with earth, but into half of them mix some kind of manure or commercial fertilizer. If

success in a "business course," and young people of today who would enter the business world with any hope of great success must have the best of education to fit them for their work.

There is no better place to get this special business education and training than in the Business School of Berea College. Modern equipment, experienced teachers, varied courses to suit individual needs, and the lowest expenses of any school in the country, all these combine to place the Business School of Berea College far ahead of even the best business colleges of this region.

The courses for the coming school year will be better than ever before. An additional teacher has been employed making it possible to double the time devoted to bookkeeping and shorthand. Hereafter, students in the Business School will spend half of each school day on bookkeeping or shorthand, and the remaining half day on such studies as typewriting, penmanship and spelling, letter writing, commercial arithmetic, etc.

Our full course leading to a diploma requires two years for its completion, but is so arranged that the most essential studies come first, and are given the most time, so that the student who can spend only a single term gains skill that he can sell. Of course, it is better to spend more time and gain a better preparation, but even a single term, or two terms, puts the student in possession of valuable knowledge that he can use in earning his living.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, any young man or young woman who plans to enter upon a business career cannot afford to pass by the Business School of Berea College, for there is offered the very best of business education and training at the lowest possible expense to the student.

manure is used it should be well rotted, if fertilizer is used, require the analysis on the tag or sack. The children must be taught to think of manure as food for the plant and why it is so. Because it is plant tissue which the animal has torn down by digestion, and when put back in the soil plants take it and make it into their tissues once more for the animals again to feed upon.

In case of a commercial fertilizer is used, you must tell them that three plant foods are needed by most soils. Nitrogen the absence of which makes the leaves yellow and the stems slim, Phosphorous, which helps greatly in making the seeds of all plants, and Potash, which makes the stems strong.

When all is ready for the seed, plant a fertilized and a non-fertilized can with the same kind of seed, putting the same kind and number in each, so that both will have the same chance to grow. Set the cans in the windows, keep watered and watch for the first peeping of the baby plant through the soil. From this on the chief thing is to watch, discuss, and write. Do not neglect the last point. Every nature lesson to be complete must be a language lesson as well. Otherwise much of the clearness and force of impression will be lost for lack of expression.

In connection with these growing plants it will be well to make a seed test of one or more kinds of seeds used. To do this get a flat box about 1 foot square and a few inches deep. Fill it with saw dust to within an inch of the top. Lay over this a square of cheese cloth marked off into 2 inch squares with a lead pencil. If different kinds of seeds or ears of corn are to be tested, place six to twenty seeds in each square numbering the square with the same number as the ear from which the corn is taken, if testing corn. When all are in place lay another square of cheese cloth upon the seed and fill to the top with saw dust. Soak the whole with water and watch for results. The top cloth with the duct upon it can be lifted off and the seeds observed. Encourage the children, not merely to write about what they observe, but to draw what they see as well.

Now, my dear teacher, do not think that this is too much work. Your effort along this line will make language and discipline easier, and increase your pay by increasing the attendance. Remember, "The best way is the easiest way," in the long run, and "You can if you will."

What the College Department Offers

By J. R. Robertson

The College Department of Berea offers special advantages for the boy or girl who is ambitious to make the most of life; who desires to occupy a position of leadership in the community in which he or she lives. This is an age when preparation counts—success rarely comes without it.

It is a fine custom of the Scotch people that one, at least, in every family shall have this chance of a college or university education. Great are the sacrifices made by parents, brothers and sisters that this may be brought about. Great is the pride of all in the success won by the fortunate member of the family and great is the result to the country at large. This has made Scotland one of the strongest and brainiest parts of the British empire.

The homes of our southern mountains are as able to do this as the homes of Scotland, and it would soon make this section the strength and backbone of our Republic.

A college education takes time and effort but it is worth what it costs. That needs no argument. It opens many a door of opportunity that would otherwise remain shut, and opportunities are coming very fast in the southern mountains. In but few sections of the country are greater changes taking place.

College educated men and women from the mountains should have the places of leadership in the schools, and churches of this section. They should be the physicians, lawyers and judges. They should do the work of construction as civil and mining engineers, as road builders, and foresters. They should lead in introducing

ing scientific agriculture, fruit and stock raising.

They should lead in political life and in every thing that makes for better industrial and social conditions. A college education is not to take the boy or girl from his mountain home by giving him something that would not be of use to him there but it is to show him that his best opportunity is right in that mountain home and to give him the training to use it to advantage.

Berea College is especially adapted to meet this need. It was founded for these mountain boys and girls and is maintained for them. Its teachers are trained to give them the best there is, its Library is unsurpassed in the state, its laboratories are equipped for first class work; its lecture courses bring to the student at a nominal cost the best



REV. CHARLES F. HUBBARD, D.D.
Dean of College Department

thinkers in the country and specialists along various lines. The courses of study are elastic enough to enable the student to take what best meets his taste or purpose in life. The student life is enthusiastic and stimulating. It is clean and moral in its influences and offers the best chances for life-long friendships. The literary societies are wide awake, the Christian Associations are finely organized, the musical societies are of high order.

There is abundant opportunity for the pleasures of student life as well as the serious work.

Nowhere can such advantages be found at so moderate a cost. This is made possible by the plain style of living. Unnecessary luxuries which are making an education in so many places beyond the reach of the average boy and girl are discouraged. Board and room are substantial but plain. Moreover an opportunity to earn part of the expense is given so far as possible, since the work of the college is done by students. It is estimated that \$150 a year will enable a student to live comfortably and pay every bill. Where else can this be done?

Expense is the greatest obstacle to an education to both parent and child. Berea has overcome this obstacle.

Think this over and be at Berea by September 11th. The college wants you to come, and you ought to be even more anxious to come. This is the kind of a place where you will feel at home. Will not the homes of the southern mountains do as well as the homes of Scotland and send at least one to college.

Why Boys and Girls Do Not Go to School

(Continued from page two)

The day is past when Reading, Writing and Arithmetic are sufficient equipment for life's work.

Another reason, and perhaps one most often given, is that many young persons have no money with which to buy an education. Any one who has known Berea College students knows that no young man or woman in the mountains of the south can give such an excuse so long as the way is open at Berea for students to earn their expenses.

Any boy or girl who reads this statement and who may doubt it has but to write for a copy of the little booklet, "How Some Berea Students Earned a College Course" to learn how boys and girls without money are obtaining an education at Berea.

What is true of Berea is true in many other cases in the country today and a large number of the students gathered together next month in all the colleges and schools of the country will be young people without money but with determination to win and get an education in order that they may be more useful and render larger services in the world's activities.

Let it be said of no mountain boy or girl in the future that lack of money keeps them from having such a liberal education as Berea College can offer. Rather let it be said in the spirit of determination, "We will find a way or make one." This excuse of lack of funds can be overcome by such young folks.

Editor Waxes Sarcastic.

A Kansas editor sarcastically announces that he wants to buy a sack of flour, a pair of three-ply-button trousers, and a straw hat, and that he is ready to receive bids on the same. He says that is the way the merchants do when they want two dollars' worth of job work.—Atholton Globe.

THE TRESPASSER.

In a New York tenement where 20 cents for the gas meter is a problem and rent day is a tragedy a poor woman drew on her meager savings of dimes and pennies to summon a doctor for her baby, whose suffering was intense.

The doctor said the babe must have the fresh air of the parks.

Whereupon the mother took the child to Central park, which, valued by financiers as worth a billion dollars, belongs to the people of New York.

She saw an unoccupied lawn and took her baby there. Mother and child lay down upon the grass in the shade and soon were both asleep.

Scarcely were the slumbers begun than the majesty of the law appeared.

A park policeman awoke the tired mother, worn by the sleepless nights in the hot tenement, and demanded her name and address. He placed her under arrest and notified her to appear next morning in the court.

Terrified and weary, the poor mother went back to the stuffy, noisome "home" to spend another sleepless night.

In the morning she left her baby with a neighbor and appeared before the magistrate, where she confessed to the heinous crime of trespassing on the people's premises.

The court fined her \$1.

Weeping, the woman said the doctor's bill had taken all her savings, whereupon she was remanded to jail.

As she started to go with the police-

man a probation officer who had witnessed the trial interfered and pleaded with the court to remit the fine, which the court did, but sternly remarked that the law must be enforced.

The probation officer afterward took the matter up with the park commissioner, who commended the park policeman for the arrest.

Well—Possibly the requirement to "keep off the grass" is proper and there must be a penalty.

But just the same—

Mercy and discretion are never out of place. Surely should the future historian of the first quarter of the twentieth century come across this story of how a poor mother with a sick baby was arrested for trespassing in a park owned by the people and remanded to jail he will pause and moralize on the subtle cruelty of the age.

"I'LL DIE TRYING."

Somebody blundered, and as a result the Omaha fast mail, going nearly a mile a minute, crashed into the Denver limited at Western Springs, and thirteen persons were killed and many wounded.

Engineer Bronson of the fast mail died in his cab with his hand gripping the reverse lever.

Lying in the hospital, his face twitching with pain, Fireman Crane told how Bronson died.

He said:

"We got no warning until we were within about 150 yards of the limited. Then some one flagged us, and at the same time a couple of torpedoes were exploded.

"It was foggy. Before we knew it we had crashed into the Denver train. Bronson died at the throttle. When he saw death ahead he turned to me and said:

"Train ahead. I don't think I can stop her. I'm going to die trying."

"Well, he died that way. He stayed right in his seat with his hand on the reverse lever."

Somebody blundered. Make your roadbed as level as a parlor floor, build your cars of steel, put semaphore towers every half mile, use every safety appliance known, and yet—somebody may blunder.

You cannot insure the perfect working of the mechanism of the human mind.

In this dreadful wreck somebody blundered. It was not brave George Bronson, though now he is dead they are trying to throw part of the responsibility on him.

He died trying.

Could any man die better than that? Could death find a fitter time to snatch away a mortal than in such a moment?

Could a brave souled man go into the presence of his Maker on instant call in a better way?

"I'll die trying."

George Bronson's life was as dear to him as yours is to you. He loved his dear ones there in Burlington as you love your own, but he loved his duty more!

He is but one of the great army of railroad men, who live always in the presence of death and duty, who, when the clear call comes to them on the instant, calmly push aside all thoughts of self and loved ones and die trying.

To all such heroic souls and to the intrepid soul of George Bronson, engineer, hail and farewell!

Medieval Diplomacy.

Venice was the leader in medieval diplomacy, and its ambassadors were compelled to keep close watch over all Venetian interests in foreign places. According to a law of 1268, ambassadors were not allowed to be accompanied on their missions by their wives lest state secrets should leak out. They must, however, take their own cooks to avoid being poisoned. No present could be received without the consent of the state. After 1288 each envoy was required by law to file a written report of his ministry with the keeper of the archives. Later it was made unlawful for an ambassador to hold conversation with strangers or to write letters on political questions addressed to persons not connected with the government. So severe were the regulations that it became a difficult matter to obtain the best men for the foreign service. Fines had to be imposed upon the appointees who refused to depart for their posts.

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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

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L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.	
BEREA	1:04 p. m.	3:53 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.	
BEREA	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.	
Knoxville	6:55 p. m.	8:50 a. m.	
Express Trains			
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.			
South Bound			
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.		
BEREA	11:44 a. m.		
North Bound			
BEREA	4:46 p. m.		
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.		

WANTED: Quick delivery—50,000 6x8x8 feet white oak cross ties. For prices, write H. C. Woolf, Berea, Ky.

The Misses Isabella and Cordelia Lindsey left last Thursday for their home in Frankfort, after a few weeks visit at Boone Tavern.

Miss Anna Landrum of London, Ky., visited Miss Sallie Hanson on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. Benjamin Creech left for his home in Harlan county last Wednesday where he will visit with his parents until the opening of the fall term.

Miss Genevieve Lindsey left Berea, Saturday. She will visit in Georgetown and Lexington for a few days and will then return to her home in Frankfort.

Two houses and lots for sale. Houses new, well finished. Prices right. Apply to J. W. Hoskins, Berea.

Mrs. Dr. Craig and children left last week for Stanford, Ky., where they will visit friends and relatives, and attend the fair.

The Messrs. Hayes and Gott were business visitors to Cincinnati the first of this week.

Mr. Fred Bishop and wife of Lebanon Junction, Ky., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moore, this week.

Secretary Morton preached a very interesting sermon at the Methodist church on last Sunday.

Miss Bess Marsh who has had charge of the Berea Cottage at Chautauqua, N. Y., this summer, returned to Berea last Saturday night.

Nice Rooms for rent. Furnace heat, Toilet and Bath. Apply to Mrs. Sallie Bogie, Estill St.

The Messrs. J. O. and C. O. Bowman were business visitors to Richmond, Monday of this week.

Mr. Scott Seale visited his parents at Beattyville, Ky., from last Wednesday until Sunday night.

Mr. Chas. W. Brown and wife of Redlands, Cal., visited relatives in Berea, this week.

Mr. John Welch and Miss Ruby Smith visited friends at Kingston last Sunday.

Miss Dooley Welch returned to Berea the latter part of last week after a very pleasant visit of several days at Olympia Springs, Ky.

Mr. Harvey James is with home folks near Berea after several weeks stay in Tennessee.

Mr. Sam Mayfield after visiting friends in Ohio and taking a trip to Niagara Falls returned to Berea last Wednesday night. He then spent from Wednesday until Monday with home folks in Pulaski County.

Mr. J. B. Dunn sold his nice buggy mare to Mrs. T. J. Coyle last Monday for \$225.

THE RACKET STORE

MRS. EARLY

The Misses Golden and Mr. Jewell Short left, Thursday, for a visit with the Misses Andes in Laurel County. They will attend the London fair before returning to Berea.

Mr. T. B. Stephenson of Willow Shoals, Ky., has been spending a few days in town. He has purchased Mr. Tarlton Combs' property on Center St. and plans to bring his family here soon.

Dr. Cowley and wife will return to Berea this week. They have been spending their vacation at Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Anglin of Indianapolis, Ind., have been visiting Mr. Anglin's father and relatives in Garrard County.

Mr. Mason Anglin of Disputanta has been visiting the past week with relatives in the vicinity of Cartersville. Mr. Anglin passed thru Berea, Tuesday, enroute home accompanied by his nephew, Noah Anglin and wife of Indianapolis, Ind. They report a delightful visit with their relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Pettus moved last week to Eubanks, Ky., where Mr. Pettus has a position.

Mr. J. M. Early is at home this week.

Miss Virginia Winchester of Williamsburg was the guest of Mabel Ricknell, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Will Duncan is at home this week.

Miss Stella Griffith left, Sunday, for a short visit at Ford.

Miss Ella Adams was visiting her sister at Wildie, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Golden have gone into their beautiful new home on High St.

Mrs. Sallie Baker visited in Jackson County, last week.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell and son, Dwight, left, Monday, for Eagle Creek, Tenn., where he is to conduct revival meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson of Ohio have moved into the Blazer Cottage on Forest St.

Miss Lucy Holliday who has been visiting relatives in Jackson, Breathitt County, returned home, Friday.

Mr. Otto Ernberg who has been spending the summer at Chautauqua, has returned to Berea.

The Misses Lou Phillips and Jaunita Garriott after spending a week at Wildie returned to Berea.

Prof. and Mrs. E. F. Diney and daughter, Grace, left, Saturday, for their new home in Harlan.

Dr. Cornelius and daughter, Grace, were in Richmond, Tuesday.

Prof. Seale and family returned at the first of the week from a visit with his parents in Owsley County.

The series of meetings which have been held at the Glades Christian church for the past two weeks by Rev. Ketch came to a close, Sunday evening. About twenty additions were made to the church and the spiritual life of the church was greatly strengthened and uplifted.

Mrs. Albert Scruggs was shopping in Richmond, Tuesday.

Mrs. U. S. Moyers and children and Miss Pattie Moyers are spending this week with friends at Wagersville.

Prof. J. R. Robertson filled the pulpit at the Baptist church, Sunday, in the absence of Rev. Reed, and preached two very helpful sermons.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace have been spending several days with friends in Richmond.

Miss Speer returned last week from her summer vacation.

Miss Marie Scrivner is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Ernest Bender in Richmond.

Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Reed have been visiting for a couple of weeks with relatives in South Carolina.

Mrs. Vergil Steenrod pleasantly entertained Saturday afternoon from three to five at an at home party in honor of her friend Miss Nelle Arnold of Dayton.

Miss May Harrison left, Tuesday, for Fairfax, South Dakota, where she will resume her work in the school where she has taught for the past two years.

Mrs. Mamie Hanson Jones and little son who have been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hanson left, Saturday, for their home in Florida.

Mr. Oscar Hayes' brother of Wildie spent last week with him and his sister, Mrs. Frank Coyle.

The Baptist Bates Creek Association was held at Kirksville this week. Representatives from the Berea Baptist Sunday School furnished the chief part of the program, Tuesday, the first day of the Association.

Ernest and Sam Welch are with their father, D. N. Welch, visiting relatives in Hamilton, O., this week.

Miss Esther Faville has been spending a couple of weeks with friends and relatives in town.

Miss Bess Hays returned to Gadsden, Alabama, at the first of the week, after a visit of several days with her parents.

Mrs. Hale and family returned, Monday, from a visit with her parents in the Eastern part of the state.

Mr. Grant Huff after spending two weeks visiting in Harlan and Letcher counties returned to Berea last Saturday.

Mr. Henry Longfellow returned from Hyden last week where he has been employed for several weeks.

Mr. E. C. Lane of Dreyfus passed thru town, Wednesday, the happy possessor of three blue ribbons, representing first prizes won by his fine lay stallion at the Broadhead fair.

Mr. Geo. W. Clark returned to Berea, Saturday night, after spending a vacation of two months in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York states.

Prof. Ralph Rigby left last Friday for a visit at Nicholasville, Ohio.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor returned, Friday of last week from a seven weeks visit with her parents near Philadelphia, Penn., and with Mr. Taylor's brother, E. F. Taylor, of Charlotte, N. C.

Several of the girls who have been spending the summer at Lake Chautauqua returned to Berea last Saturday night.

The new Improved Knitting mills of Chicago sell their goods direct from mill to wearer.

Their authorized advertiser, Miss Marietta Gay, Room 9, Boone Tavern, Berea, Ky., for \$2 will supply any man, woman or child with stockings that are guaranteed against hole or darn for twelve months.

To get the people acquainted with these stockings the advertiser is allowed to sell one box to each customer. First sale at one half price—\$1 per box.

BEREA NIGHT AT PARISH HOUSE

Through the kind efforts of Mr. Howard Taylor a delightful series of neighborhood entertainments was started in the Parish House.

The first evening the program was largely musical. The feature of the evening was the singing of Mr. McLane of Louisville, who gave a series of solos that were received with enthusiastic appreciation. Mrs. Morton interested all by her graphic recitations. The hearty response to impromptu calls by Miss Ambrose and Miss Cornelius was delightful. A homelike atmosphere and the spontaneous readiness to add to the pleasure of others was enjoyable.

The second program presented last week, called out a full house. Mrs. Calfee and Mrs. Livengood offered most pleasing recitations. The Misses Ambrose and Cornelius gave a vocal duet of interest. Mr. McLane was a pleasing surprise with popular solos. Miss Hilda Welch recited in a short entertaining manner her travels in the north-west. Miss Lindsay of Frankfort, accompanied by Mrs. Chas. Burdette, made all glad with vocal selections. Who will forget the Gingerbread Man? Miss Margaret Todd rendered an instrumental solo with an effect that made Mr. Taylor regret lost opportunities. Prof. Edwards accompanied by Mrs. Edwards added to the program materially.

These have been most enjoyable evenings. Next Friday evening Mr. Taylor promises some organ renditions. Other features will mark the occasion. Come and bring your neighbor Friday evening at 7:15 at the Parish House. No fees. No tips for the musicians. Just a pleasant, good neighborhood gathering.

WEDDING BELLS

Turner-Walker

Many Berea students will be interested to know of the marriage of

Buggies!!

The best thing on earth is all you can expect, and that's what you get when you buy your BUGGY at WELCH'S

"Save the Difference"

BISHOP THIRKIELD AT CHAPEL SUNDAY

Bishop Thirkield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose residence is in New Orleans, is to preach in Berea next Sunday. Through the kindness and courtesy of Rev. Mr. Willis, arrangements have been made to have Bishop Thirkield to preach in the College Chapel, so that all who wish may have an opportunity to hear him, as he will speak but once. He is regarded as an influential man and a forceful speaker. The service will be at 10:45. All are invited.

BEREA Y. M. C. A. STUDENT CONFERENCE

The program is issued for the second annual conference of the Berea Student Y. M. C. A. which will be held Sept. 7 and 8th. This conference is preliminary to the student work for the year. The discussions take into consideration the various phases of Y. M. C. A. work in the past, the increased demands and prospective work for the coming year. The conference last year was very helpful. It is expected that this conference will call together a company of enthusiastic student workers and will prove to be still more helpful. A fuller announcement will be made next week. The secretary, Mr. Davidson, is pushing this work with energy.

REGISTERED HOGS FOR SALE

Registered Duroc Jersey pigs for sale. Good ones. Prices reasonable. Write or call at farm.

J. F. Adams,
R. D. No. 1 Nicholasville, Ky.

Miss Mildred Turner to Mr. Willis Watkins, Aug. 14th, at her home in Ohio, their future home will be Akron, Ohio.

The following day Mr. and Mrs. Watkins attended the

Canfield-Osborne

wedding at East Townsend, O., where Mr. Albert Osborne was married to Miss Wayne Canfield at the home of the bride, Aug. 15th.

Both bride and groom were Berea students as was also Miss Turner. Mr. Osborne is the son of our esteemed townsman Treasurer Osborne. Old Bereans wish much happiness to these young people.

Both wedding parties made a wedding trip together to Niagara Falls and Toronto.

FOR SALE

Farm in Garrard County, containing 86 1-2 acres good land, good orchard, cottage house, good small barn, drilled well, about three miles from Berea. Price \$55 per acre.

D. N. Welch, Postmaster.

FOR SALE

\$550 buys a large lot and four room cottage and outbuildings on Elder St., Berea, Ky. \$300 down and \$250 in one year. If purchased by Sept. 15th, I will give a \$30 bedroom suit to purchaser. Write to J. D. Creech, El Cajon, California.

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres of land on Richmond and Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea, for sale, 8 room dwelling, good well, orchard and all necessary out houses. Write, Eliza Bicknell, Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1.

STOCK MEDICINES

We carry the following brands:
Black Draught, Kentucky Horseman's Condition Powders, Liniments, Healing Lotion, Colic Relief and Dietsper Remedy.
PRATT'S Animal Regulator and Poultry Regulator.
BOURBON Stock Tonic, Hog Cholera Remedy, Poultry Cure, Insecticide, and Egg producer.
PEOPLE'S Stock Remedy and Poultry Remedy
COX'S Barbed Wire Liniment, KENDALL'S Spavin Cure and others.

G. E. PORTER, Ph. G.

Phone 10

Berea, Ky.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TRUE SPIRIT OF THE WEST

Broad Interchange of Ideas One of the Secrets of That Section's Rapid Growth.

The western cities have commenced their annual gadding around among their neighbors. Just as soon as the snowdrifts melt and train schedules become regular, "boosters" organizations from every Trans-Mississippi hamlet and metropolis pack their grips, charter a train and zigzag through three or four states, which is some territory as the west goes.

They have two missions—to spread the gospel that their particular locality is the best in the country in which to be happy and prosperous and spy out, absorb and appropriate any improvement, method or custom of value which their guests may have and they lack.

This interchange of ideas regarding business methods, municipal government, how to raise bumper crops and swat the greedy corporations is the secret of the growth of the west, and also explains why it annually presents a new batch of political and civic ideas and backs them with a solidarity that is amazing.

In unity there is strength, and in co-operation and neighborliness there is growth. It is peculiar of the west and to the west that while the cities fight among themselves for supremacy they will drop all differences and fight much harder for the west.—Philadelphia Evening Times.

SERVES A DOUBLE PURPOSE

Cultivation of Garden Reduces Cost of Living and Helps to Beautify the City.

There is no good reason why the occupant of a small lot in city or town should complain about the high cost of living in the summer time, if he is willing to endure sore muscles for a brief period and to undertake perhaps unaccustomed labor with a spade and rake.

Every back yard on which the sun shines with reasonable warmth can be made to produce fresh vegetables enough to supply the average family in abundance and variety not surpassed by the menus of expensive hotels.

Every food requirement can be met with vegetables grown in the back garden. It is indeed difficult to find the soil or location which will not produce good crops if proper skill and care be used in fertilizing and preparing the soil and in choosing the seed.

Statistics have proved that the high cost of living is not due to increased expense in producing food, but that the big proportion of the high prices goes to the middlemen. Every owner of a garden is independent of the middleman. No time may be lost by the man who wants to try gardening in preparing the ground and sowing the seed.

Beautiful Cities of the Future. The development of American cities, especially since the civil war, has been so rapid that it has been almost entirely commercial. Like Topsy,

American cities have "just grown." They began with a cluster of shacks at some road crossing and in their growth they followed the lines of least resistance. Streets took the places of cowpaths and gradually a town came into existence and the authorities thought that all that was necessary to prepare for future growth was to adopt a city plan of square streets or streets conforming to the topographical conformation of the place. In many places the main thoroughfares are narrow and these in later years have become congested, the cities have taken on a hodgepodge look and there has been no room for beautifying things unless radical changes should be made. Many an American city has waked up to these conditions and the result has been that all over the country the architectural physicians have been called in to help things out. If the pace keeps up these architects venture to predict that within twenty years the United States will have a score, if not more, of beautiful cities, which cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world for their size.

Rose-Slip Day.

Tacoma, in the state of Washington, has worked out an idea that is worth copying. It has a Tacoma Rose society, and this society has hit upon the plan of giving away rose slips in order to encourage the cultivation of roses and to help along the campaign for a city beautiful. The first rose-slip day was celebrated this year. The society was not prepared for the demand for slips. Crowds, many of whose members were children, clamored for cuttings. The society had only 35,000 to give away, and this did not come anywhere near meeting the call. It has now announced that it will be glad to receive cuttings from any citizens who are pruning their bushes, and next year it hopes to distribute 500,000 slips.

What such a planting of roses will do for Tacoma can be imagined. Of course, rose-growers on the Pacific coast enjoy certain advantages which their eastern kindred sigh for in vain. But the Tacoma idea is worth copying, if not in roses in something else.

The stuff that grows in one's garden may taste just as good if grown in crooked as in straight rows, but the crooked rows are kind of hard on the eyes of the folks who pass the garden patch and look it over.

Cream for churning whether in summer or winter should have a temperature of 62 degrees F. If much colder than this the cream will come slowly, while if warmer the butter will come with a mushy and greasy texture.

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

I will sell my Farm at Public Sale located in Garrard County four and one-half miles from Lancaster on Sugar Creek Pike, containing 1662-10 acres, improvements consist of two story frame dwelling in good repair, 1 Tobacco barn 120x40 ft. and other improvements.

This is a very productive Farm all in grass but 40 acres, fine for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Bluegrass and Clover. TERMS Easy and will be Made Known on Day of Sale.

For further information write me. N. H. BOGIE, 376 S. Upper St. Lexington, Ky. I. M. DUNN, Aucr., Danville, Ky.

STILL GOING at Reduced Prices

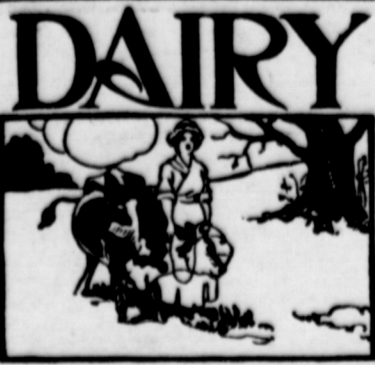
All summer suits, oxfords of all kinds' wash skirts, white shoes and pumps in all sizes will go at greatly reduced prices until the entire lot is closed out. Straw hats at half price.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

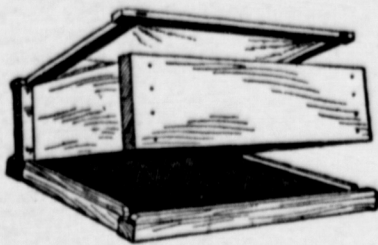


BUTTERMILK CHEESE IS NEW

Great Amount of Waste at Creameries Would Furnish Large Supply of Palatable Food.

(By J. L. SAMMIS.)

Buttermilk cheese is a new product obtained by curdling buttermilk with heat, draining the curd and adding salt. Large amounts of buttermilk are wasted every year at creameries. If this were made into buttermilk cheese it would furnish a large supply of palatable food, equal in food value,



Easily Made Drain Rack.

pound for pound, to lean beefsteak. It can be sold profitably at half the price of meat.

To make buttermilk cheese, the buttermilk is curdled by heating to 80 degrees, and left undisturbed for an hour. It is then heated to 130 degrees and, after standing quiet for about an hour, the clear whey is drawn off the curd, and the latter is placed on a draining rack, which is covered with cheesecloth. Here it remains half a day or over night, until as dry as desired, when it is salted with one and one-half pounds of salt per hundred pounds of curd, and is ready for use. Buttermilk cheese can be made from buttermilk, from cream which was pasteurized before ripening, or the buttermilk may be pasteurized during the process of cheesemaking, in either case insuring the absence of disease germs.

Where only a few pounds of buttermilk cheese are made at a time, as on a farm or for home use, the buttermilk can be heated in a pail or in a clean new wash boiler on the stove. After the second heating, i. e., to 130 degrees, if the curd has settled, the whey can be mostly poured off by tipping the pail, and the curd poured into a small cheesecloth bag to drain. If the curd is floating, it can be dipped off the surface of the whey with a dipper or large spoon and put in the bag to drain. A small wooden draining rack a foot square and five or six inches deep, with the bottom made of one-fourth of an inch mesh galvanized or tinned iron wire netting and covered with cheesecloth, is useful for draining small amounts of buttermilk cheese.

While the United States is remarkably rich in most minerals, it is very low in the scale when it comes to the production of tin. The total value of the output for 1910 was \$23,477. The importations for the same period reached the large total of \$33,913,255.

A firm, hard collar that fits is invariably better as well as easier on the horse's shoulder than the ill fitting contraption that has to be padded. Especially is this true in warm weather, when a pad makes the shoulders sweat a good deal and the skin becomes sensitive and tender.

It is a pretty good idea to rake the straw or hay which has been used as covering for the strawberry bed between the rows of plants instead of removing it from the bed entirely. Left between the rows it serves as a mulch and also gives a clean place to walk, besides keeping a good many of the berries out of the dirt.



THE NEW MODEL DAIRY BARN

One of the features of the equipment for the courses in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is the New Dairy Barn built last year, after the best models. A large silo and manure sheds are attached, also it has a separator, milk cooler and model stanchions for cattle.

A Girl's Outfit for Berea To the Mothers

First of all, we wish you to understand that here in Berea we believe in PLAIN dress. Plain clothing is always in better taste than that which is showy.

Clothing is for health and comfort, and the most important things are good underclothing, good shoes and rubbers and umbrella.

Here is a very good outfit — just what several of our best girls who graduated last year brought to Berea.

A Bible in which you have written her name.

2 calico dresses, (blue and white recommended.)

1 woolen dress skirt, (navy blue serge recommended.)

1 white shirt waist.

1 gingham shirtwaist.

2 colored undershirts.

2 outing flannel petticoats for winter.

2 undersuits, heavy knit wear for winter.

2 under vests, light for summer.

2 pair unbleached cotton drawers, (no trimmings.)

2 cotton undershirts.

1 coat or jacket for warmth.

1 cap or plain hat.

3 pair hose.

2 pair shoes (one for "best," and one old, for comfort and wear.)

2 nightgowns.

6 handkerchiefs.

6 toilet napkins.

1 work apron.

1 pair mittens.

1 pair rubbers.

1 work bag, with needles, thread, yarn, buttons, safety pins, thimble and pieces for mending.

6 collars (if you wear them.)

3 ties.

2 hair ribbons.

1 comb.

1 tooth-brush.

1 umbrella.

Articles should be marked with initials worked in thread to prevent loss.

Many of these things can be bought in Berea, of better quality and cheaper than elsewhere. Let her come with what she has and consult the teacher about getting other things she needs.

Leave out fancy pleats, ruffles, etc., which double the cost of washing and ironing.

Good Christmas or Birthday presents for your daughter would be:

A "suit case" or hand satchel

which will accompany her on many a journey.

A neat trunk which will be a companion in her room.

A really good hair brush—good bristles, not fancy handles.

A substantial portfolio, for her writing paper and letters.

A dressing sack and slippers to wear in her room when studying.

A napkin ring and three table napkins.

It is a serious thing for a girl to go away from home for the first time.

But it is far more sad and far more dangerous, for the girl to stay on at home and miss the chance of seeing a little of school life and getting some education.

When she comes back she will be worth more to you than ever.

A Wonderful Opportunity for Teachers

For all who are preparing to teach, Berea's Normal School offers unexcelled advantages. New courses of study up to date in every particular; the finest faculty of trained teachers that can be found anywhere, a faculty just now ably reinforced by the addition of Dr. Howard, late of Clark University; unrivaled opportunities in the way of laboratories, library and lectures; the lowest in point of expense when all advantages are considered that is being offered in this or any other state; an opportunity for every student to earn a part of the small sum necessary to pay his bills. The fall term of fourteen weeks at Berea is worth more to a student than a year of schooling under poor advantages.

Everyone who is planning to enter for the fall term should send in his or her name to the College Secretary, D. W. Morton, Berea, Ky., enclosing ONE DOLLAR and stating what department the writer desires

to enter. This dollar will reserve a room. Do not neglect this important matter but send in the dollar and the instruction that should come with it—TODAY.

J. W. Dinsmore, Dean.
Normal Department.

Some New Courses for the Normal Department

Continued from First Page

(plus one unit for teaching making 14 units) are permitted to enter the Junior year of the B. Ped Course, the part outlined on the latter half of page 10. The Junior and Senior years of this course are taken in the College Department.

Those who have completed the Initial Course and who wish to take the B. Ped Course without teaching in the summer and fall will take Program BB as outlined on the first half of page 10. They will then be able to enter the Junior year with 16 units to their credit, that is they will have one unit in advance of what is required.

The whole makes six years of school work above the common school years of college work to their credit if they wished to go on with college work.

The best feature, is the opportunity it gives to those who wish to teach a six months' term in summer and fall while gaining their education. The arrangement made here in this respect is unparalleled and the advantages offered by Berea cannot be duplicated anywhere else.

The full course ought to be taken by many who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in high schools or for other scholarly work. Teachers with the preparation which this course will give will be increasingly in demand as the high schools develop. Let the wise take heed and have their lamps trimmed and burning.

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.00 per square for a roof worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 is cheaper than \$4.00 for a roof worth only \$3.99. Just like your Galvanized fence posts so your Galvanized Roofing will rust if you get the cheap kind.

Education That Educates

By J. E. Calfee

Few people who study or teach Arithmetic have ever thought of this subject as anything more than plain Arithmetic, by which children are taught to be apt in figures and perhaps able to solve a few jaw breakers in Percentage, Compound Proportion and of course Longitude and Time comes in for a turn. We have been so absorbed in processes and stereotyped forms of analysis that the content or subject matter has been lost sight of to a large extent. The great fact that arithmetic may be so made and taught as that the school and home will be drawn together has never been fully appreciated and made use of in our schools.

We have all witnessed the exodus from the country to the city of the boys and girls who are fit to become farmers or farmers' wives. Owning a farm or making money is doubtless the first condition for keeping the boys on the farm. This, however, is not the only condition necessary for keeping the farmer's child on the old place. Life is lived but once and the human soul craves to get all out of life there is in it. In many sections of our own and other states, with bad roads, poor schools, poor struggling churches and with no uplifting social life, farm life is monotonous and not worth living. Proof of this is seen in the fact that farm boys and girls are restless and anxious to leave the farm, and the farmer himself, as soon as he is able moves off to town.

A great social and industrial awakening is beginning to be felt throughout our country. The farmer is beginning to realize that the best farming possible is to be done from the neck up and not the old sort which is done from the neck down. People are thinking and acting more for themselves. They are gradually coming to the place where they are insisting that their children be taught things that have some relation to the life of the farmer.

We have all heard spasmodical advocating of good roads and scientific farming for these many years. Are the good roads here? Not yet. In the meantime, the ruts have grown deeper with age, the soil has been washed away and ditches are left as the finger prints of brutal farming. Advocating has not been in vain, but unproductive in results. Too bad that all of this silvery oratory has been wasted upon listless ears when it might have been saved had some of the old-time pedagogues fully realized the power of the teacher over the taught. Teaching is the greatest lever of progress. This being true without a doubt, why not teach in the direction of our needs and wants? If it be good roads and certainly it is, then teach their importance; if scientific farming, then teach that.

Good roads will never be built by men who do not feel they are business necessities and they will never believe they are able to build them until they are convinced in business sense; dollars and cents. The freight of one county in this state for last year was \$40,000 in excess of what it would have been on good pike roads. Don't you believe the 17,789 farmers of this county would think seriously if they realize this vast sum was paid by them to their merchants in the extra price for goods as a tax straight from their pockets to pay for bad roads for a single year? Don't you believe that if each farmer was convinced that by proper selection and testing of his seed corn he could put 10 bushels more corn to the acre in his crib in the fall, that he would select his seed next year? If we expect improved methods in farming, we should teach the farmer's children in terms of our expectation. The school children should be given problems to solve involving the value of selecting seed corn, the importance of good roads, the cost of bad roads, carelessness, soil

erosion, etc. All of these phases and many others of farm life can be brought out in Rural Arithmetic. A Rural Arithmetic published by Prof. John E. Calfee of Berea, Ky., which will be mailed to any one on receipt of 25 cents, furnishes the best illustration of the material that should be made into problems. A few of the representative problems of this book are: In a family of five children of school age only one attended school regularly. How much of the state's school fund does the family lose when the state pays \$4.40 a year for the education of each child? A self-binder that sold for \$125 was left out in the weather by a hardware merchant for a period of two years, and then sold for \$50. What did his carelessness cost him?

A country store situated upon a piked road pays 1 cent a mile for each 100 pounds of freight hauled from the railroad station; a county seat located on the same road 24 miles from the railroad, 18 miles of which are not piked, pays 2 cents a mile for hauling each 100 pounds of freight. What is the annual bad road tax paid by this county seat town upon 300,000 pounds of freight? The above are three of the many problems which will set the people to thinking and acting. The country boy and girl are entitled to solve in their arithmetic work the important problems of community and country.

The KITCHEN CABINET

INE well and wisely and the cares of life will slip from you; its vexations and annoyances will dwindle into nothingness.

EMERGENCY HELPS.

A list of the common injuries to mankind, and their remedies, should be posted in a conspicuous place in every home. Time means life for many accidents. Many lives are being daily lost because of not knowing what to do and acting quickly. "Wisdom is what to do next. Skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it," says David Starr Jordan.

In case of being struck by lightning, the patient should have cold water dashed in the face until recovered.

For sunstroke—loosen the clothing, lay the patient in the shade and apply ice water to the head. Keep the head elevated.

For fainting, lay the patient on his back with the head lowered, allow fresh air to circulate and sprinkle with cold water. Do not try to administer whisky or any stimulant, as the muscles of swallowing are not acting and strangulation might follow.

Fire in one's clothing—Do not run, but lie down and roll over in a carpet or rug—anything to smother the fire.

Fire in a building—Crawl on the floor, as the purest air is there; cover the head with something woolen and wet, if possible.

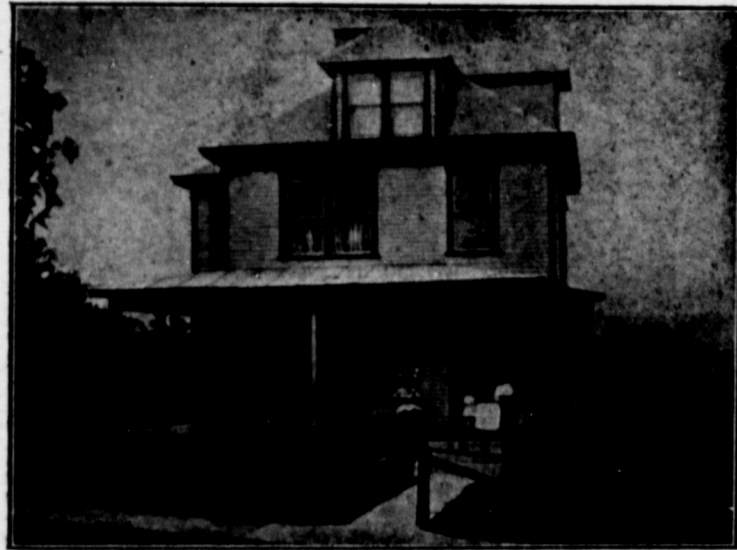
Suffocation from inhaling illuminating gas—Get the patient into the fresh air immediately. Place on his back and keep warm, give 20 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a tumbler of water at frequent intervals. This is a good heart stimulant any time to give a patient while waiting for the physician. Two to four drops of nuxvomica should be given every five or six hours to the asphyxiated patient.

To stop bleeding—A handful of flour bound on to the cut.

Antidotes for poison—Soda, salt, vinegar, raw eggs, mustard, sweet oil. Soda and milk are powerful remedies for poison and are in every house. Send for a doctor, but do not wait—go to work. Mustard and water when drunk freely will cause vomiting; oils of all kinds destroy poison.

If ammonia is taken by accident give new milk, olive oil, bind ice on the throat. Strychnine demands a quick emetic of ipecac.

Nellie Maxwell.



FOR SALE:

This handsome up-to-date seven room house on Boone Street, brand new, hardwood finished, good barn, small garden, fine water. \$2500 cash will buy this if sold before October first. I also have other property in Berea at from \$650 to \$4500. Why not come to Berea, educate your children and live in peace.

W. B. HARRIS,

Berea, Ky.



FOR SALE:

This beautiful residence on Center Street, in the heart of town. Size of lot 100 by 200 feet. Large garden, good barn, plenty fruit, mountain water in house. Only two blocks from College buildings and Post Office. \$2700 if sold before October 1st, also a farm of about 80 acres at \$55.00 per acre, other lands around it selling at from \$80 to \$100.—Better see me quick.

W. B. HARRIS, Berea, Ky.



PROLOGUE.

This romance of Freckles and the Angel of the Limberlost is one of the most novel, entertaining, wholesome and fascinating stories that have come from the pen of an American author in many years. The characters in this sylvan tale are:

- Freckles, a plucky waf who guards the Limberlost timber leases and dreams of angels.

The Swamp Angel, in whom Freckles' sweetest dream materializes.

McLean, a member of a lumber company, who befriends Freckles.

Mrs. Duncan, who gives mother love and a home to Freckles.

Duncan, head teamster of McLean's timber gang.

The Bird Woman, who is collecting camera studies of birds for a book.

Lord and Lady O'More, who come from Ireland in quest of a lost relative.

The Man of Affairs, brusque of manner, but big of heart.

Wessner, a timber thief who wants rascality made easy.

Black Jack, a villain to whom thought of repentance comes too late.

(Continued from last week's issue)

CHAPTER XVI.
FRECKLES RELEASED.

THE boss rode neck and neck with the angel. He glanced back and saw that Duncan was near. There was something terrifying in the look of the big man and the way he sat his beast and rode. It would be a sad day for the man on whom Duncan's wrath broke. There were four others close behind him and the pike filling up with the rest of the gang.

The angel turned into the trail to the west, and the men bunched and followed her. When she reached the entrance to Freckles' room there were four men with her and two more very close behind. She slid from the horse and, snatching the little revolver from her breast, darted for the bushes. McLean caught them back and, with drawn weapon, pressed up beside her. There they stopped in astonishment.

The Bird Woman blocked the entrance. Over a small limb lay her revolver, and it was trained at short range on Black Jack and Wessner, who stood with their hands above their heads.

Freckles, with blood streaming down his face from an ugly cut in his temple, was gagged and bound to the tree again, and the rest of the men were gone. Black Jack was raving like a maniac, and when they looked closer it was only the left arm that he raised. His right, with the hand shattered, hung helpless, and his revolver lay at Freckles' feet. Wessner's weapon was still in his belt, and beside him lay Freckles' club.

Freckles' face was of stony whiteness, with colorless lips, but in his eyes was the strength of undying courage. McLean pushed past the Bird Woman, crying, "Hold steady on them for just one minute more!"

He snatched the revolver from Wessner's belt and stooped for Jack's.

At that instant the angel rushed in. She tore the gag from Freckles, and, seizing the rope knotted on his chest, she tugged at it desperately. Under her fingers it gave way, and she hurried it to McLean. The men were crowding in, and Duncan seized Wessner.

As the angel saw Freckles stand out free she reached her arms to him and pitched forward. A fearful oath burst from the lips of Black Jack. To have saved his life Freckles could not have avoided the glance of triumph he gave Jack as he folded his angel in his arms and stretched her on the mosses.

As McLean rose from binding Wessner there was a cry that Jack was escaping. He was already well into the swamp, working for its densest part. Every man that could be spared plunged after him. Other members of the gang arriving, they were sent to follow the tracks of the wagons.

FRECKLES

By
Gene Stratton-
Porter

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Watchers patrolled the line and roads through the swamp all that night with lighted torches, and the next day McLean headed a thorough search as he felt could be made of one side, while Duncan covered the other, but Black Jack could not be found. Spies were set about his home in Wildcat hollow to ascertain if he reached there or aid was sent in any direction to him, but it was soon clear that his relatives were ignorant of his whereabouts and themselves searching for him.

Great is the elasticity of youth. A hot bath and a sound night's sleep renewed Freckles' strength. Freckles was on the trail early the next morning. Besides a crowd of people anxious to witness Jack's capture, he found four stalwart guards, one at each turn. In his heart he was compelled to admit that he was glad to have them there.

Near noon McLean turned his party over to join Duncan's and, taking Freckles, drove to town to see how it fared with the angel. McLean visited a greenhouse and bought an armload of its finest products, but Freckles would have none of them. He would carry his message in a glowing mass of the Limberlost's first goldenrod.

The angel was in no way seriously injured. She reached both hands to McLean. "What if one old tree is gone? You don't care, sir? You feel that Freckles has kept his trust as no body ever did before, don't you? You won't forget all those long first days of fright that you told us of, the fearful cold of winter, the rain, heat and loneliness and the brave days, and, lately, nights, too, and let me feel that his trust is broken?"

"Oh, Mr. McLean," she begged, "say something to him! Do something to make him feel that it isn't for nothing he has watched and suffered it out with that old Limberlost. Make him see how great and fine it is and how far, far better he has done than you or any of us expected! What's one old tree anyway?" she burst out passionately.

"I was thinking before you came. Those two other men were rank cowards. They were scared for their lives. If they were the drivers I wager you gloves against gloves they never took those logs out to the pike. My coming upset them. Before you feel bad any more you go look and see if they didn't run out of courage the minute they left Wessner and Black Jack and dump that timber and go on the run. I don't believe they ever had the grit to drive out with it in daylight. Go see if they didn't figure on going out the way we did the other morning, and you'll find the logs before you strike the road. They never risked taking them into the open when they got away and had time to think. Of course they didn't!"

"And, then, another thing. You haven't lost your wager! It will never be claimed, because you made it with a stout, dark, red faced man that drives a bay and a gray. He was right back of you, Mr. McLean, when I came up to you yesterday. He went deathly white and shook on his feet when he saw those men would likely be caught. Some one of them was something to him, and you can just spot him for one of the men at the bottom of your troubles and urging those other younger fellows on to steal from you. I suppose he'd promised to divide. You settle with him, and that business will stop."

She turned to Freckles. "And you be the happiest man alive, because you have kept your trust. Go look where I tell you and you'll find the logs. When they go up that steep little hill into the next woods after the cornfield why they could unloose the chains and the logs would roll off the wagons themselves. Now, you go see; and, Mr. McLean, you do feel that Freckles has been brave and faithful? You won't love him any the less even if you don't find the logs?"

The angel's nerve gave way and she burst into tears. Freckles couldn't bear it. He fairly ran from the room with the tears streaming from his own eyes. But McLean took the angel out of the Bird Woman's arms and kissed her brave little face.

As they drove back to the swamp McLean so earnestly seconded all that the angel had said that he soon had the boy feeling much better.

"Freckles, your angel has a spice of the devil in her, but she's superb. You needn't spend any time questioning or bewailing anything she does. Just worship blindly, my boy. By heaven, she's sense, courage and beauty for half a dozen girls!" said McLean.

"It's altogether right you are, sir," affirmed Freckles heartily. After a little he added, "There's no question but the series is over now."

"Don't think it," answered McLean. "The Bird Woman is working for success, and success along any line is not won by being scared out. She will be back on the usual day, and ten to one the angel will be with her. They are made of pretty stern stuff, and

they don't scare worth a cent. You may do your usual walking, but those four guards are there to stay. They are under your orders absolutely. I have listened to your pride too long. You are too precious to me to run any more risks."

"I am sorry to have anything spoil the series," said Freckles, "and I'd love them to be coming, the angel especial, but it can't be. You'll have to tell them so. You see, Jack would have been ready to stake his life she meant what she said and did to him. When the teams pulled out, Wessner seized me, and he and Jack went to quarrelling over whether they should finish me then or take me on to the next tree they were for felling. Wessner wanted to get at me right then, and Jack said he shouldn't be touching me till the last tree was out and all the rest of them gone. They tied me up again. To keep me courage up I twits Wessner about having to tie me and needing another man to help handle me. I told him what I'd do to him if I was free, and he grabs up me own club and lays open me head with it. When the blood came streaming, I set Jack raving, and he cursed Wessner for a coward and a softy. Then Wessner turned on Jack and gives it to him for letting the angel make a fool of him. Tells him she was just playing with him, and beyond all manner of doubt she'd gone for you, and there was nothing to do on account of his cursed foolishness but finish me, get out, and let the rest of the timber go, for likely you was on the way right then. And it drove Jack plumb crazy."

"I don't think he was for having a doubt of the angel before, but then he just raved. He grabbed out his gun and turned on Wessner. Sprang! It went out of his fist, and the order comes, 'Hands up!' Wessner reached for kingdom come like he was expecting to grab hold and pull himself up. Jack puts up what he has left. Then he leans over to me and tells me what he'll do to me if he ever gets out of there alive. Then, just like a snake hissing, he spits out what he'll do to her. I ain't done with him yet, and I've brought this awful thing on her."

"And I haven't begun with him yet," said McLean, setting his teeth. "I've been away too slow and too easy, believing there'd be no greater harm than the loss of a tree. I've sent for a couple of first class detectives. We will put them on his track, and rout him out and rid the country of him."

They entered the swamp, taking the route followed by the Bird Woman and the angel. They really did find the logs, almost where the angel had predicted they would be. McLean went on to the south camp and had an interview with Crown that completely convinced him that the angel was correct there also. But he had no proof, so all he could do was to discharge the man, though his guilt was so apparent that he himself offered to withdraw the wager.

Then McLean sent for a pack of bloodhounds and put them on the trail of Black Jack. They clung to it, on and on, into the depths of the swamp, leading their followers through what had been considered impassable and impenetrable ways, and, finally, around near to the west entrance and out into the swale. Here the dogs bellowed, raved and fell over each other in their excitement. They raced back and forth from swamp to swale, but follow the scent farther they would not, even though cruelly driven.

At last their owner attributed their actions to snakes, and, as they were very valuable dogs, gave over the effort to urge them on. So that all they really established was the fact that Black Jack had eluded their vigilance and crossed the trail some time in the night. He had escaped to the swale, from which he probably crossed the corduroy and, reaching the lower end of the swamp, had found friends.

For Freckles, with Jack's fearful oath ringing in his ears, there was neither rest nor peace. He was almost ill when he saw the Bird Woman and the angel coming down the corduroy. The guards of the east line he left at their customary places, but those of the west he brought over and placed one near Little Chicken's tree and the other at the carriage. He was firm about the angel's remaining in the carriage, which he did not offer to have unhitched. He went with the Bird Woman for the picture, which was the easiest matter it had been at any time yet, for the simple reason that the placing of the guards and the unusual movement about the swamp had made Mr. and Mrs. Chicken nervous, and they had not carried Little Chicken the customary amount of food. Freckles, in the anxiety of the last few days, had neglected him.

When the Bird Woman proposed to look for other subjects about the line Freckles went so far as to tell her that Jack had made fearful threats against the angel. He implored her to take the angel home and keep her under unceasing guard until Jack was located. He let her go, and then blamed himself fiercely that he had done so.

"McLean," said Mrs. Duncan, as the boss paused to greet her in passing the cabin, "do you know that Freckles has been in bed the last five nights and all he's eaten in that many days is what you could pack into a pint cup?"

"Why, what does the boy mean?" demanded McLean. "There's no necessity for his being on guard with the watch I've set on the line. I had no idea he was staying down there."

"He's no there," said Mrs. Duncan. "He goes somewhere else. He leaves on his wheel just after we're abed and rides in about cock crow or a little earlier, and he's looking like death and nothing short of it."

Every hour the face of the angel varied before him, and behind it the awful distorted image of Black Jack, as he swore to the punishment he would mete out to her.

Freckles stopped when he came to the first guard, and telling him of his luck, asked him to go for the otter and carry it up to the cabin, as he was anxious to meet McLean. Freckles passed the second guard without seeing him, and hurried up to the boss. He stood silent under the eyes of McLean.

The boss was dumfounded. Mrs. Duncan had led him to expect that he would find Freckles in a bad way, but this was almost deathly. The fact was apparent that the boy scarcely knew what he was doing. His eyes had a glazed, farsighted look in them, that wrung the heart of the man that loved him. Without a thought of preliminaries McLean leaned in the saddle and drew Freckles up to him.

"My poor lad!" he said. "My poor, dear lad! tell me, and we will try to right it!"

Freckles had twisted his fingers in Nellie's mane. At the kind words his face dropped on McLean's thigh and he shook with a nervous chill. McLean gathered him closer and waited.

"Freckles," said McLean at last, "will you tell me, or must I set to work in the dark and try to find the trouble?"

"Oh, I want to tell you! I must tell you, sir," shuddered Freckles. "I cannot be bearing it the day out alone. I was coming to you when I remembered you would be here."

He lifted his face and gazed off across the swale, with his jaws set hard a minute, as if gathering his forces. Then he spoke.

"It's the angel, sir," he said.

Instinctively McLean's grip on him tightened.

"I tried hard the other day," said Freckles, "and I couldn't seem to make you see. It's only that there hasn't been an hour, waking or sleeping, since the day she parted the bushes and looked into me room, that the face of her hasn't been before me in all the tenderness, beauty and mischief of it. She talked to me friendly like. She trusted me entirely to take right care of her. She helped me with things about me books. She traileed me like I was born a gentleman, and shared with me like I was of her own blood. She walked the streets of the town with me before her friends with all the pride of a queen. She forgot herself and didn't mind the Bird Woman, and run big risks to help me out that first day, sir. This last time she walked into that gang of murderers, took their leader and twisted him to the will of her. She outdone him and raced the life almost out of her trying to save me."

"Since I can remember, whatever the thing was that happened to me in the beginning has been me curse. I've been bitter, hard and smarting under it hopelessly. She came by and found me voice and put hope of life and success like other men into me in spite of it."

Freckles held up his maimed arm.

"Look at it, sir!" he said. "A thousand times I've cursed it, hanging there helpless. She took it on the street, before all the people, just as if she didn't see that it was a thing to hide and shrink from. Again and again I've had the feeling with her, if I didn't entirely forget it, that she didn't see it was gone and I must pull her sleeve and be pointing it out to her. Her touch on it was so sacred like, at times since I've caught myself looking at the awful thing near like I was proud of it, sir. If I was born your son she couldn't be treating me more as her equal, and she can't help knowing you ain't truly me father. Nobody can know the ugliness or the ignorance of me better than I do and all me lack of birth, home, relatives and money and what's it all to her?"

Freckles stepped back from McLean, squared his shoulders and with a royal lift of his head looked straight into the boss's eyes.

"You saw her in the beautiful little room of her and you can't be forgetting how she begged and pleaded with you for me. She touched me body, and 'twas sanctified. She laid her lips on me brow, and 'twas sacrament. Nobody knows the height of her better than me. Nobody's studied my depths closer. There's no bridge for the great distance between us, sir, and, clearest of all, I'm for realizing it. But she risked terrible things when she came to me among that gang of thieves. She wore herself past bearing to save me from such an easy thing as death! Now, here's me, a man, a big, strong man, and letting her live under that fearful oath, so worse than any death 'twould be for her, and lifting not a finger to save her. I cannot bear it, sir. It's killing me by inches! If any evil comes to her angel like goodness to me. Somewhere he's hiding! Somewhere he is waiting his chance! Somewhere he is reaching out for her! I tell you I cannot, I dare not be bearing it longer!"

"Freckles, be quiet!" said McLean, his eyes humid. "Believe me, I did not understand. I know the angel's father well. I will go to him at once. I have transacted business with him for the last three years. I will make him see I am only just beginning to realize your agony and the real danger there is for the angel. I will see that she is fully protected every hour of the day and night until Jack is located and disposed of. And I promise you further that if I fail to move her father or make him understand the danger I will maintain a guard over her until Jack is caught."

McLean slid from Nellie's back, and went to examine the otter.



HERE THE DOGS BELLOVED, RAVED AND FELL OVER EACH OTHER.

"But, where does he go?" asked McLean in astonishment.

"I'm no used to hearing tales out of school," said Sarah Duncan, "but in this case I'd tell ye if I could. What the trouble is I dinna ken. If it is no stopped he's in for dreadful sickness, and I thought ye could find out and help him. He's in sair trouble; that's all I know."

McLean sat brooding as he stroked Nellie's neck.

At last he said: "I suspect I understand. At any rate, I think I can find out. Thank you for telling me."

"Ye'll no need telling once ye clap your eyes on him," prophesied Mrs. Duncan. "His face is all a glist'ny yellow and he's peaked as a starving caged bird."

CHAPTER XVII.
NURSING A HEARTACHE.

McLean rode down to the Limberlost and, stopping in the shade, sat waiting for Freckles.

Along the north line came Freckles, fairly staggering. When he turned east and reached Sleepy Snake creek, sliding through the swale like the log black snake for which it was named, he sat down on the bridge and closed his burning eyes, but they would not stay shut. As if pulled by wires, the heavy lids drew open and the outraged nerves and muscles of his body danced, twitched and tingled.

He bent forward and idly watched the limpid little stream flowing beneath his feet. Stretching back into the swale, it came creeping between an impenetrable wall of magnificent wild flowers, vines and ferns. Milkweed, goldenrod, ironwort, fringed gentians, cardinal flowers and turtle head stood on the very edge of the creek, and every flower of them grew a double in the water. Wild clematis crowned with snow the heads of trees scattered here and there along the bank.

Freckles sat so still that presently the brim of his hat was covered with snake feeders, rasping their crisp wings and singing as they rested. Some of them settled on the club and one on his shoulder. He was so quiet and feathers, fur and gauze were so accustomed to him that all about the swale they went on with their daily life and forgot he was there.

The heron family waded about the mouth of the creek. Freckles idly wondered whether the nerve racking rasps they occasionally emitted indicated domestic felicity or a raging quarrel. A sheltpoke, with flaring crest, went stalking across a bare space near the creek's mouth. A stately brown bittern waded out into the clear flowing water, lifting his feet high at every step and setting them down gingerly, as if he dreaded wetting them, and, with slightly parted beak, stood eagerly watching about him for worms. Behind him were some mighty trees of the swamp above, and below the bank glowed a solid wall of goldenrod.

No wonder the ancients had chosen yellow as the color to represent victory, for the fierce, conquering hue of the sun was in it. They had done well, too, in choosing purple as the color of royalty. It was a dignified, compelling color, and in its warm tone there was a hint of blood.

It was the Limberlost's hour to proclaim her sovereignty and triumph. Everywhere she flaunted her yellow banner and trailed the purple of her mantle, that was paler in the thistle heads, took on strength in the first opening asters, and glowed and burned in the ironwort.

Compellingly beautiful was the Limberlost, but cruel withal; far back in there bleached the unconfined bones of her victims, and she had missed cradling him, oh, so narrowly!

Below the turtle log, a dripping silver gray head, with shining eyes, was cautiously lifted, and Freckles' hand slid around to his revolver. Higher and higher came the head; a long, heavy, fur coated body rose, now half, now three-fourths out of the water. Freckles looked at his shaking hand and doubted, but he gathered his forces, the shot rang out, and the otter lay still. He hurried down and tried to lift it. He could scarcely muster strength to carry it to the bridge. The consciousness that he really could not go farther with it made Freckles realize the fact that he was well up to the limit of human endurance. He could bear it little, if any, longer.

Every hour the face of the angel varied before him, and behind it the awful distorted image of Black Jack, as he swore to the punishment he would mete out to her.

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McLean slid from Nellie's back, and went to examine the otter.

"What do you want to do with it, Freckles?" asked McLean. "Do you know that it is very valuable?"

"I was for almost praying so, sir," said Freckles. "As I saw it coming up the bank I thought this: Once somewhere in a book there was a picture of a young girl, and she was just a breath like the beautifulness of the angel. Her hands were in a muff as big as her body, and I thought it was so pretty. I think she was some queen, or the like. Do you suppose I could have this skin tanned and made into such a muff as that—an enormous big one, sir?"

"Of course you can," said McLean. "That's a fine idea and it's easy enough. It would be a mighty fine thing for you to give to the angel as a little reminder of the Limberlost before it is despoiled, and as a souvenir of her trip for you."

Freckles lifted a face with a glow of happy color creeping into it and eyes lighting with a former brightness. Throwing his arms about McLean, he cried "Oh, how I love you! Oh, I wish I could make you know how I love you!"

McLean strained him to his breast.

"God bless you, Freckles," he said. "I do know! We're going to have some good old times out of this world together, and we can't begin too soon. Would you rather sleep first, or get a bite of lunch and have the drive with me, and then rest? I don't know but sleep will come sooner and deeper to take the ride and have your mind set at ease before you lie down. Suppose you go."

"Suppose I do," said Freckles, with a glimmer of the old light in his eyes and newly found strength to shoulder the otter. Together they turned into the swale.

McLean noticed and spoke of the big black chickens.

"They've been hanging round out there for several days past," said Freckles. "I'll tell you what I think it means. I think the old ratter has killed something too big for him to swallow, and he's keeping guard and won't let me chickens have it. I'm just sure, from the way the birds have acted out there all summer, that it is the ratter's den. You watch them now. See the way they dip and then rise, frightened like!"

Suddenly McLean turned on him with blanching face.

"Freckles!" he cried.

"You think it's Jack!" shuddered Freckles.

He dropped the otter, caught up his club, and plunged into the swale. Reaching for his revolver, McLean followed. The chickens circled higher at their coming, and the big snake

lifted his head and rattled angrily. It sank in sinuous coils at the report of McLean's revolver, and together he and Freckles stood beside Black Jack. His fate was evident and most horrible.

"Come," said the boss at last. "We don't dare touch him. We will get a sheet from Mrs. Duncan and tuck over him, to keep these swarms of insects away, and set Hall on guard, while we go for the officers."

Freckles' lips closed resolutely. He deliberately thrust his club under Black Jack's body and, raising him, rested it on his knee. He pulled a long silver pin from the front of the dead man's shirt and sent it spinning out into the swale. Then he gathered up a few crumpled bright flowers and dropped them into the pool far away.

"My soul is sick with the horror of this thing," said McLean as he and Freckles drove toward town. "I can't understand how Jack dared risk creep-



HIS FATE WAS EVIDENT AND MOST HORRIBLE.

ing through the swale even in desperation. No one knew its dangers better than he. And why did he choose the rankest, muckiest place to cross the swamp?"

"Don't you think, sir, it was because it was on a line with the Limberlost south of the corduroy? The grass was tallest there, and he counted on those willows to screen him. Once he got among them he would have been safe to walk by stooping. If he'd made it past that place he'd been sure to get out."

(Continued next week.)

He acts twice who acts quickly.

Communion With God

By Rev. J. H. Ralston

Secretary of Correspondence Department of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou? And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself."—Genesis III, 9, 10.

The most godly men have found difficulty, at least at times, to preserve the close communion with God which it is their right through Christ to enjoy. This communion can only be secured by God and man coming into personal contact. Facts of state and of experience readily prove to man that he and God are often times apart. As personalities, each recognizes that

there is some obligation to seek each other, yet the obligation on God's part to seek man is somewhat difficult to understand. Man obviously ought to seek God, he ought to be asking the question, "Where shall I find him?" but God anticipates man in this search and comes frequently and asks, as in the text, "Where art thou?" This being the case, there is presented for our consideration in the text as a whole: (1) God seeking man; (2) Man keeping away from God, by hiding or otherwise; (3) The soul-experience that compels him to move to God.

1. God is seeking man. This is not the normal situation, for man ought to be seeking God with the whole heart, everything else being as nothing in comparison. God is seeking man, not with the intent apparently that he sought Adam in the Garden of Eden, which was for the purpose of reproof, or punishment. God not only is seeking man, but wishes to be sought for by man, as the hymn writer Faber so beautifully sings:

"God loves to be longed for, he loves to be sought.
For he sought us himself with such longing and love!
And he died for desire of us, marvelous thought!
And he yearns for us now to be with his above."

There is not a man away from God but for whom God longs, and will go any distance to find.

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold,
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold—
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care."

"Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine,
Are they not enough for thee?
But the Shepherd made answer: 'This of mine
Has wandered away from me,
And although the road be rough and steep
I go to the desert to find my sheep.'"

2. But just as prominent as the search of God for man is man's constant refusal to be found. As Adam fled from the Lord, as Jonah tried to get away from the obligation to preach at Nineveh, as the prodigal fled to a far country and wasted his substance in riotous living, so man does today. Touched by the Spirit of God, the church, through its many agencies, is putting forth effort to reach man. Its doors have always been open, and rarely is the church found that does not welcome all classes to its services. In recent years God's people are going out after men in all places where they may be found. The gospel is preached in places not dedicated to divine worship—in tents, on street corners, and elsewhere, and it is difficult for a man within Christendom to get beyond the invitation of the gospel, and yet he will not yield to it.

3. But there is a reason for this as suggested in the text; it is the consciousness of shame, "I was naked and I hid myself." It must be conceded that there are multitudes who do not seem to have God in any of their thoughts, they live apparently as the beasts of the field, they seem to have no consciousness whatever that they are more than creatures of a day, mere ephemera. But the man or woman who may be beguiled to read these words is not such a person. In some way he senses God. He has an intuition, as we might say, which probably teaches him his personal responsibility.

Is that a misfortune? Far from it. It is the dawn of hope. It is the soul-pain that tells of possible return to spiritual health secured through perfect communion with God. Grateful should the man be who thus becomes uneasy, yea, forces God and talks with him. In this day the grace of God is seeking man, not to reprove him only, not to punish him, but to bless him; he is not willing that any should perish.

It may be said that the man who is discovered by God, discovers, or finds, himself; he comes to himself as the prodigal did, and is then not far from starting back to the Father's house. As the cry recently has been with many "Back to Christ," we might say that the cry should now rather be "Back to God."

Who Should Enter the Academy

By Dean Matheny

Every person who has finished the common schools and plans to take a College course should enter the Academy.

The Preparatory Academy course prepares students in the shortest time and in the best way to enter college. To prepare for college is the business of this course. To be prepared by any other course for college, it takes the student longer and the preparation is not so good.

It is the ambition of every high school to be a preparatory school. Every high school aims to be put on the "accredited list." That means the high school prepares its students to enter college without examination. Now if you have ambition to teach in one of these high schools the best thing you can do is to take a good course in the very subjects you shall be called upon to teach.

If you wish to prepare yourself to



PROF. MATHENY
Dean of Academy

study law or medicine or any of the other professions without taking a college course, you should enter the General Academy Course. In this course the student starts to specialize in his particular line of work when he enters the academy. If he plans to study law he takes more history and political science, while if he plans to study medicine he takes more of the Natural sciences.

The person who does not plan to enter any of the professions but simply wants a better education than given in the common schools, should also enter the General Academy. It is in this course that he gets the best training to make him most useful in the community in which he lives. Here he is prepared to do well the work of an officer of his church or his country.

The Bera Academy Department has many advantages over a small high school. It has six teachers who give all their time to teaching Academy subjects, and that many more who give part of their time. It has better equipment than a smaller school can have. It has a large enthusiastic body of students to help you do your best work. It has the advantage of six literary societies. In these you are broadened by coming in contact with students in other departments. It has the advantage of a large college library and trained librarians who help you find what you want to read. It has the advantage of selecting subjects in other departments. Some wish to study in connection with their Academy work music, others pedagogy, or the science of teaching, some agriculture, some bookkeeping, some printing and so on. This can be done in the Bera Academy. Where there are so many large departments together it is easy for a student of one department to take a study in another department. I might speak of the lectures and many other advantages that a student in the Bera Academy has.

Twenty-eight completed the Bera Academy this year, most of them will enter college. One refused \$729 to teach in a high school. One is working for the government at \$120 per month. Another has become a commissioned worker in Secretary Morton's office. One of our Academy graduates of a year ago is now receiving \$1,125 as principal of a graded school.

When you get a suit of clothes you try to get the best, when you are making yourself a man or a woman why not make the very best?



DR. HOLDERMAN
Instructor in Academy

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Holderman, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan takes the position this year of Instructor in Latin and English in the Academy Department. Dr. Holderman has a successful career as a teacher, in the Western College for

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Early Selection of Seed Corn

Good Preservation of Seed Corn Increases Productiveness Many Bushels Per Acre.

By H. C. HARTLEY

Great progress has been made in fall selection instead of spring selection of seed corn.

Nearly all farmers should select their seed corn three to four weeks earlier than they do. In the South seed corn should be selected and dried during August, in the North early in September, and no prudent corn farmer anywhere in the United States will allow October 15 to pass without having sufficient seed for at least one year's planting stored where it can not be injured by unfavorable or unexpected weather conditions. Where a seed patch is not maintained and seed must be selected from the general field it should be selected before the corn is cut and shocked. Where corn is husked from the standing stalk the seed should be selected several weeks before the corn is dry enough to husk and crib.

As an excuse for not having good seed it is customary to state that the season was exceptional. Such seasons will continue to occur, and the only way to escape loss is by being prepared each year. Last year was a very adverse season in some of the corn states; consequently this past spring it was necessary to import seed corn into those sections. Nevertheless, well acclimated and unquestionably higher yielding seed could have been selected last September from fields in those same states because at that time such seed was selected and dried in those very sections that was practically perfect and germinated 100 per cent.

To make certain of always obtaining the greater productiveness of adapted varieties it is necessary to save sufficient seed for two or three years' planting. In localities where extreme weather conditions may make the corn crop an entire failure, this practice is of the utmost importance. The shortage of seed corn in many

sections of the country in the spring of 1912 furnishes a good example of what has happened and is likely to happen again unless seed corn receives more and better attention.

The loss from planting neglected seed corn reduces or destroys the profit on the corn crop of each individual farmer and in the aggregate is an annual loss to the country of many millions of dollars.

By the early selection of sufficient seed corn for several years' planting and its proper preservation these immense and oft-recurring losses can be prevented.

By making germination tests of neglected seed and by heavy planting full stands can be obtained, but the yield may be 18 bushels per acre less than would have been harvested had the seed been selected early and well preserved.—Exchange.

Calf Killing Responsible for the High Cost of Meat

Federal and State legislation to forbid the slaughter of calves will be asked of Congress by the United Master Butchers' Association. It is the slaughter of calves, the butchers say, that is responsible for the high cost of meat. Proper legislation against it would, the butchers say, reduce the cost of beef 10 cents a pound within a year and 15 cents within five years.

"It is the wanton killing of calves that is responsible for the high cost of meat," said Theodore Mix, of Minneapolis. "Unless it is stopped, I can foresee a time when there will be practically no beef for the market. The dairymen are most at fault. Many of them kill calves for the profit of the hides alone."

A resolution adopted by the association demands laws prohibiting the killing of male calves under one year and female under three years of age.—Evening Post.

Women, in the Indianapolis High School and in various other schools. She is a valuable accession to Bera's corps of teachers and will be of service to many students.

The Value of An Education

Continued from First Page

spray the trees, prune the grapes, etc.

Even from the standpoint of dollars and cents we can see how an education really pays, as the young folks before referred to have stated. I know a young man who had all the advantages of the best schools in a large town. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the Preparatory schools and was about ready to enter college. He thought that it was a good time to stop studying and earn some money, so he took a position in an office at six dollars per week. After he had been there about two months he discovered the fact that he was really doing work which was worth five times as much money per week but he could not get it without further education; so he resolved to stop working at such a small salary and enter college. In a year and a half from the time when he first took this position he became a Freshman in college, and when he had completed a college course and also a graduate course he found no difficulty at all in obtaining a position which, on the very start, paid him after four months work teaching in a private academy from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon a salary of one thousand dollars. Did it pay that young man to take a college course?

There are hundreds, yes, thousands of such instances. Any boy or girl looking ahead into the future, wanting to get the very most out of life, will be better able to realize this ambition by obtaining an education such as is offered here at Bera.

The value of an education, however, does not lie only in increased ability to earn a livelihood, but also in increased opportunity for uplifting one's fellowmen. One's neighbors and friends believe in a man who really knows something more about people who can be uplifted by contact with educated people. This of course means that with education one

becomes a better farmer, a much better house-keeper, a better dress-maker, a better school teacher, a better musician, a better preacher, a better store-keeper and business man,—in fact there is no phase of life where an education will not mean greater skill and better work.

With such advantages as are offered at Bera College there can be no excuse in the future for the failure of any man or woman, boy or girl, in all the mountain states of the south, to be able to read and write and know something about the great things of life.

JOHN G. FEE ON THE ORIGIN OF BERA

Continued from page one

adopted, and a board of trustees elected. During the next year another meeting was held, by-laws adopted and provision made for the purchase of lands for college purposes.

About this time the John Brown raid in Virginia was made and the whole southern country precipitated into a rage of fear and madness. In this county meetings were held by the people, a committee of sixty-two members appointed to proceed to Bera and warn the active anti-slavery men to leave the state within ten days. The instruction to the mob committee was to "act humanely as may be, but firmly and most effectively."

The committee came and delivered their message of warning. An appeal was made, by the people of Bera to the Governor of the State for protection. The reply was, "you can have protection long enough to get out of the state and no longer." After prayer and consultation the majority of the friends, seeing the excitement of the whole county and frenzied madness of the slave power, decided to leave the state. It was said by some that "the last abolition school has been taught in Bera"; by others that "radical sentiments, however true, should not now be spoken,—to demand immediate emancipation and declare that laws confessedly contrary to the law of God ought not by human courts to be enforced, however true, were unwise and should not be proclaimed."

These utterances were by those who walked by sight and not by faith; by those who did not see that it is far better for society to have before it correct principles and right practices adopted even by a few, rather than to have wrong practices adopted by the many, but ultimately abandoned as wrong must be. In the latter case there would be no growth of principle, for though the advocates of truth be bound, the truth itself cannot be bound and when the time for the demonstration of the right shall come, then advance in practice will be rapid in view of the excellency of the right.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management
FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF
THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

DR. CHAS. F. HUBBARD, Dean

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.40	\$32.40
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
	SPRING TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$17.75	\$17.75	\$17.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$24.50	\$24.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$22.00

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Plan Now, Come September 11th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Make your plans to come on September 11.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.



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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

HURLEY
Hurley, Aug. 26.—Mrs. John Isaacs and children of Sand Gap were the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. Powell Gabbard from Thursday to Sunday.—Miss Pollie McCollum is visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Jerry York and niece, Miss Lula Moore, visited the school here, Friday, where Mrs. York is teaching and we are glad to say that we are having a good school and much interest is being manifested.—The Teachers Association which was held here Saturday was quite a success and was enjoyed by all, especially the well prepared basket dinner which was served in the shade.—Lee J. Webb and Miss Anna Powell were among those who helped to make the association a success.—Mr. Leonard Gabbard was a welcome guest at the home of Miss Lucy, Roberts, Sunday.—Hughie Callihan and Miss Maria Callihan of Double Lick were visiting friends here, Saturday. Riley Gabbard and family have moved to Sand Gap, where he will make his home for a while.—The Rev. G. B. Boham filled his regular appointment here the third Saturday and Sunday of this month. There was a large crowd.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum, G. D. Gabbard, David Gabbard, Charlie Gabbard and Leonard Gabbard visited friends near Letter Box, Sunday night.—Rev. G. B. Boham preached an interesting sermon to the people at Letter Box, Sunday.

CARICO
Carico, Aug. 26.—John Shelton is very sick.—Mrs. Lily Smith is improving slowly.—Green Lakes and family were visiting Mrs. Lakes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Angel, Saturday and Sunday.—The stock buyers are plentiful and stock is scarce.—Bert Baker has returned from Illinois, where he has been staying the past three years.—James Davidson cut his leg last week and it is causing him considerable pain.—Abel Gabbard's family who have had typhoid is improving.—There was a double wedding on Black Lick last Saturday.—Ed Moore of this place was married to Miss Lucy Wathen of this place, also, Jessie Gabbard and Maggie Wathen married Saturday, Rev. Elijah Cornett officiating. We wish them a long and happy life.—There was singing at Flat Top, Sunday, by L. C. Cornett.—Married, recently, Chas. Lear to Mrs. Eliza Carpenter.—The little son of John Summers was bitten by a large copper head snake last week. He is getting along well as is expected.

GRAYHAWK
was in our midst one day last week taking orders for The Citizen.—Married, Aug. 22, Jerrie Sparks to Miss Katy Fullington at the home of Robert Judd where Miss Fullington was staying, The Rev. Bill Anderson officiating.—Bailey Gunn has returned to J. B. Bingham's to stay for a while, after a visit in Laurel County.—The Rev. Harve Johnson failed to fill his regular appointment at Gray Hawk, Sunday.—Wm. Hayes will be on the Grand Jury at McKee this week.—B. Smith served on the petit jury.—W. R. Engle has done some work on the road this week.

KERRY KNOB
Kerby Knob, Aug. 22.—The County Teachers' Association of Jackson County, in Educational Division No. 6, Sub district No. 11 will be held at the Durham school house. An interesting program will be rendered.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Durham visited Henry Click last Sunday.—Sunday School at this place is progressing nicely also the school is progressing with Miss Martha Durham as teacher and Supt.—Miss Anna Powell is with home folks for the summer. She expects to be in Berea this winter.—The Misses Pearl and Fairy and Messrs. Charlie, Bennie and Floyd Durham have returned from a week's visit with their uncle, James Durham of Berea.—Miss Martha Durham was the guest of Henry Click's family, Tuesday night. She was also a guest of Dillard Durham's family, Thursday night.—Mrs. Geo. Richardson was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Durham, Wednesday evening.

Kerby Knob, Aug. 25.—J. A. Lane and two grandchildren visited at this place last week.—Rev. Ballanger of Rockcastle County preached at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Myrtle Click who spent a week in Paris is home for the next two weeks. She will return to Berea the 5th of Sept.—Miss Cora Williams was the guest of the Misses Mary and Sarah Kerby, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson visited Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Click, Saturday night.—The Misses Bessie and Flossie Click are visiting relatives at Bear Wallow and Brassfield, this week.

PARROT

Parrot, Aug. 23.—Leander Gabbard is still very low with typhoid fever.—Married, last week, Miss Mattie Robinson to Mr. Dan Harris, both of this place. The writer wishes them a long and happy life.—Mrs. Lillie Wyatt and two children left, today, for Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Arminie Gabbard has typhoid fever.—It is a girl at Sid Hackers. She was named Wade Arthur.—John Cunagin is very low with typhoid.—Preston Pennington of London was calling on friends at this place one day this week.—Joseph Flinchum who is employed at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been visiting relatives here, returned home, Sunday.—Miss Lucy Price who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, since last spring has returned home.—Dr. Goodman of Welchburg made a professional call at this place, Wednesday.—Isaac Cornett returned, yesterday, from a drumming trip.—Little Ethel Cornelia is improving.—Mrs. Angeline Cunagin is very ill.—The people of this vicinity are proud to welcome a Doctor to this place. Dr. Sparks of Lawrence County has located here.—Miss Lucy Wathen was thrown from a mule, Monday, and her right arm fractured.—Ed Moore who has just returned from Hamilton, O., was in this vicinity, Thursday.—Mrs. Rachel Flinchum and sister, Miss Creecy Lewis of Moores Creek have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Sarah Gabbard of this place.

RUCH
Hugh, Aug. 26.—Rev. Parsons filled his regular appointment at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Fowler visited her parents last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Rosa Azbill and two children of Paradise are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Powell in Pulaski County.—Miss Lou Powell of Woodstock, Pulaski County has been visiting her sister the past two weeks.—Fleming Azbill of Ashhopper called on his sister, Sunday, at Happy Hollow.—Prof. W. S. Sowers will give an illustrated lecture at this place next Sunday night, Sept. 1. Admission 10 cents for children under twelve and 15 cents for adults. Everybody come to see and hear what Prof. Sowers has to say.—Old uncle Henry Abrams is very sick. He is not expected to live.—Mrs. Sallie Baker and Mrs. Almer Watts were visiting at R. J. Hale's, Saturday night and Sunday.—A Perry has returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where he has had a two weeks stay with his mother and sisters.

NATHANTON
Nathanton, Aug. 24.—Nannie Spence of Clay County is visiting at the home of Robert Wood.—The Teachers Association in Educational Division No. 2 will be held at this place, the fifth Saturday in this month.—Quite an extensive program will be rendered.—The Misses Rebecca and Lizzie Hurst of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting for a few days with relatives of this place.—Friends of this community are very sorry to hear of the recent death of Mrs. W. F. Cissell of Okmulgee, Okla., formerly Miss Sarah Holcomb of this place, which has been expected almost daily for some months.—Married, Mr. Joe Allen to Miss Hannah Cavins last Tuesday.

McKEE
McKee, Aug. 26.—Circuit Court convened here, today. This is a three weeks term, but there are hardly enough cases on docket to fill out the term.—James Hamilton and son, Willie, visited at Cincinnati and Hamilton last week.—Miss Lula Farmer who has been visiting here for several days returned home last Friday.—Monroe Bowles went to Evansville, Ind., last week, where he will work for a while.—J. R. Hays bought a fine horse from George Gabbard last Saturday.—R. M. Bradshaw bought the L. C. Little property on Main street last week.—J. R. Hays' baby has been sick for a few days.—J. R. Llewellyn bought a piano recently and got it in last Saturday.—Supt. J. J. Davis has been visiting schools the past week.—Cleo Baker who was recently operated on for appendicitis is getting better.—Several people from here attended the Teachers' Association at Indian Creek school house last Saturday.—Doctor Zweymer, of Holland, Mich., preached in the Chapel last Sunday night.—Two new teachers for McKee Academy arrived here last Saturday.

ANNVILLE
Annnville, Aug. 26.—The school at Lincoln Hall Academy is progressing nicely with 110 in attendance. The teachers are the Misses Cornelia Walvoord, and Marie Muyskens and Ruth L. Ische.—Miss Helen E. Gearl who has been spending her vacation here this summer and doing some Sunday school work will leave for her home, Thursday of this week. Think all who has had the pleasure

to know her will be sorry to see her go and shall be pleased for her to come again next summer.—Mr. Jesse Truett who is teaching near McKee visited home, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pennington who have been visiting relatives in Livingston and Breathitt County for the past week returned home, Saturday.—Mrs. Frank King and children of Paris, Ky., who have been visiting her grandparents, returned home last Saturday.—Miss Flora Reynolds and her brother, Bob, from Berea are visiting relatives here.—The above named and Miss Cora Johnson visited Miss Mattie Medlock, Saturday night.—Lee J. Webb who is visiting schools this fall was home, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ruby Isaacs of Berea who has been visiting her grandparents for two weeks returned home last Tuesday accompanied to East Bernstadt by Miss Ethel Strong and her aunt, Mattie Medlock.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powell and their daughter, Miss Hettie, have been spending a week with relatives at Idamay.—W. F. Jones of Mildred was in Annnville, Saturday evening.—Messrs. Ed Rader, Leonard Goodman and Elden Davidson were calling here, Sunday afternoon.

Ricetown last Saturday after a load of apples.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabbard visited Mr. Gabbard's brother, Elmer, at Crocketsville last Thursday.—R. W. Minter is in Leslie County this week selling books.

STURGEON
Sturgeon, Aug. 27.—Blaine Wilson's little daughter, Carrie, has erysipelas.—Rev. W. A. Bowman will hold church services here the first Saturday and Sunday in September.—The following program was rendered at the Royal Oak Literary Society, Saturday night, Aug. 25th.

Garden Cook—Oration.
Martha Smith—Recitation.
Sherman Cook—Among the Animals.
Mary Welch—Society Jokes.
Grace Wilson—Reading.
Edward Cook—Recitation.
John Spence—Lecture, The Evils of Whiskey.

Harlan Brewer—Lecture, The Evils of Tobacco.
Several of the boys and girls of Sturgeon attended the bean stringing at Judge J. F. Brewer's of Island City, Saturday night.—James Smith is having a new dwelling erected.—Elba Smith and Geo. Childs are at Hamilton, O.—Miss Ethel Wilson left, Saturday, for her former position at Shelbyville, Ky.

D. H. Wilson and wife of Sturgeon visited his father-in-law, P. S. Treasler of Vincent, Sunday.

Sturgeon, Aug. 19.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Owsley County Institute.

First, Be it resolved, that we hereby express our appreciation to Supt. Frye, Prof. Noe, Prof. Smith and other helping friends for the interest and enthusiasm they have given us through this Institute.

Second, That the County Superintendent enforce the school law to the fullest extent by compelling each teacher to attend his district association and assist by giving something from his school which would be appreciated.

Third, In order to cause easier grading that no pupil be promoted to another grade during a school year but only at the close of same.

Fourth, That we follow the course of study as outlined.

Fifth, That the children between six and ten years shall not be kept later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sixth, That all the school floors be oiled at the County's expense.

Seventh, That each County enforce a stock law to keep stock away from the school premises.

Eighth, That each teacher be granted half a day each month to beautify the school house and grounds.

Ninth, That each teacher read and cause the seventh and eighth grades to read some good weekly or daily newspaper.

M. C. Strong, Secretary, Owsley County Institute.

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, Aug. 18.—We are having plenty of rain in this section of the County, and crops are looking fine.—Owsley County Teachers' Institute closed last Friday, the teachers being very much pleased with their instructor, Prof. Noe of Lexington. He made the institute very interesting.—The Teachers' Association of Educational Division No. 4 will convene, Saturday, Sept. 8, at Pleasant Grove School house. There will be a nice program.—There will be a march and a big day at S. A. Caudill School at Bradshaw next Friday, the 23rd. J. B. Spence's school is to help out with the program. They will have good music, a nice program, some good lectures and best of all a basket dinner.—Frank Kendrick's wife of Earnestville is very ill. She has a mysterious disease. The doctors think it to be pelagra.—S. P. Caudill has been out on a drumming trip for several days, returning home last Saturday.—There was a good ball game at Booneville last Thursday between the teachers at the Institute and the Booneville team. The score was 7 to 3 in favor of the teachers. Clyde Botner of Travelers Rest, age 15, pitched the game for the teachers.—Five applicants took the County Teachers' Examination last Friday and Saturday. The examination was apparently easy.

MADISON COUNTY

Kingston, Aug. 26.—John W. Webb and Miss Jessie Young left, Monday, for Battle Creek, Mich., where they have positions in the Sanitarium at that place.—John Welch and Miss Ruby Smith of Berea spent Sunday with Miss Suda Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Green are rejoicing over the arrival of a girl, the 25th.—Mrs. Rollie Riddle and daughter, Mrs. Julia Maupin, are visiting relatives at Lexington, this week.—The Misses Ora and Ethel Flanery left, Tuesday, for North Dakota, where they will teach school for the next nine months.—Miss Alice Golden of Berea spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Richard Golden.—John Powell returned, Saturday, from Middletown, Ohio, where he has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Roy Hudson.—Mr. and Mrs. Whit Moody spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. Ballard.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Connelison were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young last Sunday.—Several young people were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Flanery, Saturday night.—Mrs. Charlie Powell is visiting relatives in Middletown, Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Abrams of Richmond spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Parks.

BLUE LICK

Blue Lick, Aug. 26.—E. F. Harris made a business trip to Whites Station, Wednesday.—Our school has good attendance with Miss Alberta Norvell as teacher.—Rev. Higgins formerly of this place returned, Sunday, from Indiana.—Miss Hallie Norvell of Whites Station was a guest of her sister, Berta, the past week.—E. Jones of Dreyfus who recently returned from the navy was a caller in this vicinity, Thursday.—Traveling salesman, Jno. Johnson, returned home, Friday, from a three weeks trip through Eastern Kentucky.—Mrs. Della Terrill has been quite sick for the past ten days.—Arthur Johnson returned, Sunday, to Shawhan, Ky., to assume his duties as a railroad employee, after a week's visit with home folks.—Frank Kinnard who has been employed in Omaha as a

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grocery clerk for the past sixteen months returned home, Friday.—The apple and peach crop is far above the average.—Miss Lucy Barrett entertained about twenty-five of her friends at an apple peeling Saturday night, quite a number of games were played. Those who were present report a fine time.—Tom Harris is erecting a new house on the Silver Creek and Blue Lick road which he will occupy soon.—W. J. Tisdale left for Wildie, Sunday, where he will be employed by the Bell Telephone Company, for some time.

ESTILL COUNTY

Wagonsville, Aug. 26.—The Singing School at this place is progressing nicely.—Miss Ruth Scrivner of Richmond is visiting relatives here at present.—The Misses Lena and Anna Flynn entertained a number of friends, Sunday.—Master Lee C. Kelley of Clays Ferry is visiting his aunt, Miss Mary Wilson, this week.—The Misses Rena and Edna Wilson spent Saturday with Mrs. Allen Powell.—The Misses Rosa Arvine, Nettie Noland, Anna M. Wagers and the Messrs. Allen Garrett and Leonard Wagers were the guests of Miss Kate Wagers, Sunday.—Dr. S. Scrivner of Millers Creek has located here. He moved his family to the property vacated by Jesse McGregor.—Miss Bruce Moore was the guest of Miss Mary Wilson, Sunday.

TRADE MORAL.—Nobody would have known the Good Samaritan's kind act were it not for Our Saviour's parable. Be the home folks' Good Samaritan, Mr. Merchant; make this paper your commercial bible; write your own parable and put it in our advertising columns.

Necessity For "Best" Teacher In Each School District

By JOHN B. M'FERRAN, Chairman Educational Committee,
Louisville Commercial Club

A FRIEND of mine interested in schools happened in Boston not long since and in going about investigating the city's schools, on reaching the lowest and poorest part of the city, was surprised to see going up a splendid, beautiful school building to cost \$375,000. He said, "Why on earth do you put such a handsome and costly building in this part of the city?" The answer was, "We want to make good, intelligent citizens out of these children, and we think this one of the important ways of doing it."

I should like to know why we pursue the unbusinesslike, illogical and absolutely unfair method of offering three kinds of teachers' certificates, especially now as the counties have the right to tax themselves up to 20 cents on \$100 for general school purposes. ARE WE DELIBERATELY TRYING TO MAKE THREE CLASSES OF CITIZENS—THE INFERIOR, THE MODERATELY GOOD AND THE BEST? In a true democracy there is no use or room for classes. Ought not our efforts to be addressed to the one object of making an average intelligent good citizenship?

Under present arrangements we are compelling the poorer sections of our counties to employ third-class teachers whose capacity will not suffer them to go above a wage of \$30 to \$40 per month, while the cities and towns and wealthier parts of the counties are paying \$60 to \$75 per month. Of course this higher pay and better environment attract the best teachers, those holding the first class certificates. Now, this is manifestly unfair and very unwise.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE LESS WEALTHY PORTIONS OF OUR COUNTIES ARE ALREADY SUFFICIENTLY HANDICAPPED BY THEIR POVERTY AND IGNORANCE. WHY, THEN, UNDER HEAVEN, ARE THEY FURTHER HANDICAPPED BY CHEAP, INCOMPETENT TEACHERS?

There ought to be, as soon as the proper legislation can be had, only one certificate granted to all teachers and that of the first class. If there are districts unable to pay in full for a first class teacher let the county board make up the difference out of the county fund, for which it was intended. THESE POORER DISTRICTS PAY THE SAME RATE OF TAX, SO FAR AS THEY HAVE TAXABLES, AS DO THE WEALTHIER SECTIONS, AND THEY SHOULD HAVE A FAIR AND LIBERAL DEAL.

This is not only generous and unselfish, but it is Christlike, and it is a wise business proposition to make good and intelligent citizens out of these less fortunates. I think when the people consider this question deliberately they will see the folly of present methods and demand a change and will get it. Therefore it would be wise for teachers to prepare themselves to get first class certificates, and I think they have no time to lose because the change when started will come quickly. The state has two normal schools and the university whose business it is to prepare teachers.

Not 25 per cent of the teachers of the state are taking advantage of these opportunities, and many of them will be left out when the change comes. I am hoping to see the day when our teachers will be better paid, but when that day dawns it will bring with it also an undeniable demand for better prepared teachers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Cow Creek, Aug. 24.—Had a good rain last week which was badly needed.—G. B. Moore returned from Hamilton, O., after being there for a week.—The school at Esau is progressing nicely with John Frost, Jr. as teacher.—Several of our citizens were at Booneville this week attending the special term of Court which was called for the purpose of trying the parties indicted for the murder of Dock Gabbard. The trial was postponed till the Dec. term of court.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard visited relatives at the Betty Bowman Branch, Sunday.—Miss Pearl Gabbard spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives on Cow Creek.—John Reynolds and family visited relatives at Pebworth, Saturday and Sunday.—D. G. Reynolds of Eversole was at

tion at Shelbyville, Ky.—Mrs. R. S. Wilson and daughter, Ethel, visited friends and relatives at Hazard the past week.—Josh Hollin and family of McKee visited Sam Thomas, Saturday and Sunday.—Grant Frye of Turin was a welcome guest of Edward Cook, Saturday night.—N. W. Brewer and his boys sold over \$700 worth of cattle the past week.—Geo. Roach of Greenhall has been helping Blaine Wilson make cross ties.—J. H. Spence is planning on attending the old Baptist Association which will be held in Madison County.—L. B. Brewer has been visiting a week in Madison and Garrard counties.—The school here is progressing nicely with Miss Kate Wilson as teacher.—Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brewer and son, W. G. Brewer, and family visited the latter's father-in-law, Mr. John Lane, of Island City, Sunday.—